294 Strand

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

LITERATURE · ACCOMPLISHMENTS · DUTIES · AMUSEMENTS · NEWS.

With which is incorporated the Pictorial Times.

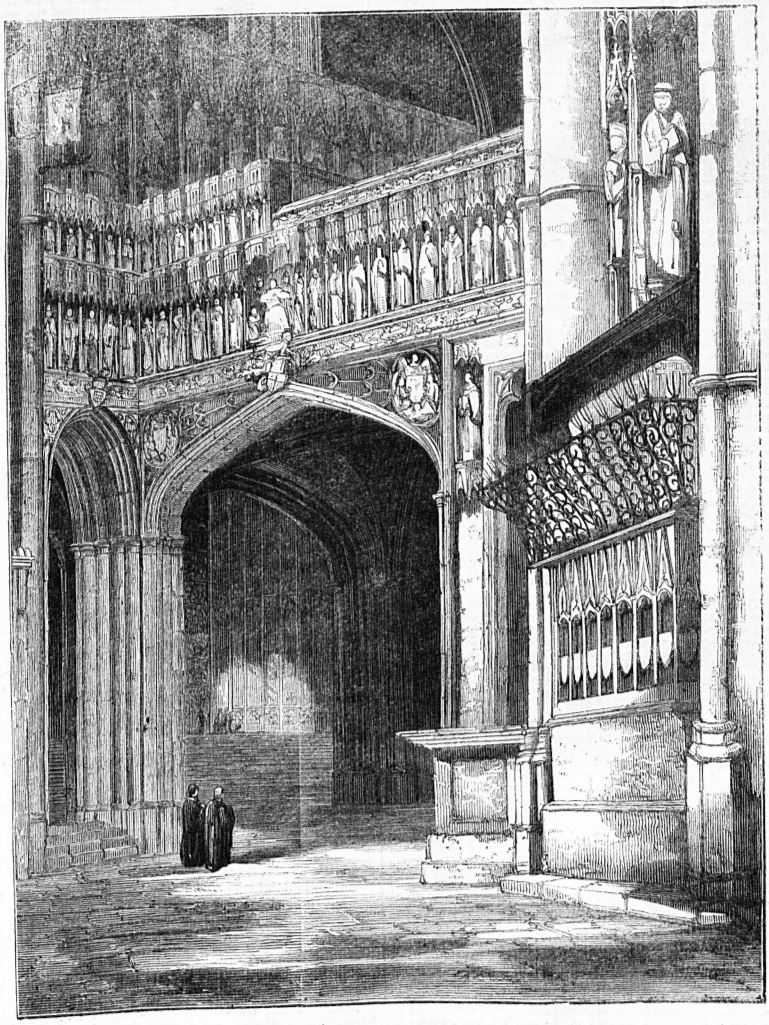
No. 147.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849. [PRICE 6D.

QUEEN ELEANOR'S TOMB IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

We this week engrave a view of the tomb of Queen Eleanor, for the purpose of showing the effect of the original ironwork as it has been restored by the excellent taste of Dr. Buckland, the present dean. Our present view is only intended to show the beautiful arrangement this screen forms with an adjacent decoration, for we would wish on another occasion to give a representation of this tomb more particularly in detail. Both the artistic merits and the interest in connection with the noble personage in whose honour it has been executed are worthy of the greatest consideration. The effigy of Queen Eleanor, although executed in what is called by some the dark ages, surpasses in intellectual beauty and simplicity any work of art that we have recollection of. The other portions of the tomb are no less admirable; and it is a matter for congratulation that the iron screen which forms such an important portion of the design has, after an absence of many years, been restored to its original position. We had often seen representations of this screen in views of Queen Eleanor's tomb, and, considering the scarcity of good specimens of the working in iron of this period, we wondered and regretted by what chance it had been removed. We could see no reason except that it had been taken away for the purpose of making room for an ugly square monument, which was a great disfigurement to the architecture of this part of the abbey; but, as other portions of ancient ironwork disappeared at the same time, we fancy that some other reason must have caused an alteration of such doubtful taste. However, soon after the appointment of the present dean, we heard that the ironwork, not only of Queen Eleanor's tomb, but that of Henry V. and Edward I., was stored as rubbish in the darkness of St. Blaise's Chapel. We lost no time in directing the attention of Dr. Buckland to the circumstance, and we feel grateful for this excellent restoration, and trust that the rest will follow. The Queen in whose honour this tomb has been raised was daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, and first wife to Edward I. During almost six and thirty years she was the constant associate of her husband in all his perilous journeys and expeditions. She died while attending the King to Scotland, within, or during, the time of the end of November, 1290 or 91, in Northamptonshire. Numerous crosses were placed at Waltham, Charing, &c., to mark the places where the body of the Queen rested on the road to St. Peter's, Westminster.

We subjoin some very interesting details, by the writer in the *Athenæum*, of this specimen of early ironwork, "which is, perhaps, the finest relic of the kind in this country. It is of wrought iron, rivetted; and was made by Thomas de Leghtone, smith, at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, in the years 1293 and 1294. It was fixed beside the tomb early in the latter year. The total cost of the work, including the expense of its carriage to London and of putting it up, was £13—equal to at least £180 of modern currency. The fact of so large a sum having been paid leads us to the question whether the small work now remaining is the whole of the screen as originally constructed. We think not; and have a suspicion that the screen was continued formerly to the plinth of the tomb: for, as the tomb itself was painted and otherwise elaborately decorated, there would be as much, or more, reason for protecting it as for screening the effigy, which is so high above the floor of the isle or ambulatory. However, as the ancient accounts of the cost of this work do not give its dimensions, our suspicion must pass as founded on conjecture only. There is less room for speculation as to the character of the work itself, which suggests some significant reflections. We have here a dated specimen of foliated scrollwork. The time in which it was executed is early in what is architecturally termed the decorated period; yet the details are thoroughly those of the early English style—resembling, indeed, in some points late Norman, as, for instance, in the masks of animals' heads in which several of the main stancheons terminate. Among these the head of the boar, ape, dog, &c., may be particularly remarked."

These remarks may, perhaps, conduce to a closer examination of similar specimens, and to conclusions somewhat less wide of the truth than they have so frequently been. It will not be the first time that a hint has opened out a new and more enlarged method of analysis.



QUEEN ELEANOR'S TOMB IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is by no means certain that poor sickly M. de Falloux has quarrelled with the Prince President on the Thiers view of the Roman question. The President himself is as firm as a rock. He appears to defy criticism—in truth, people here are tired of the unfruitfulness of carping, and the verse of the poet occurs obstinately and continually :—

"La critique est aisé, et l'art est difficile."

Some dozen representatives, avowed partisans of the policy of the President, met in one of the committee-rooms of the Assembly, to endeavour to bring round M. Thiers, Molé, and De Broglie to the Prince's Roman policy; but the latter are said to have formally declared that they would adhere to the conclusions of the report of M. Thiers.

M. Leullière, Minister of War, has resigned.

The Marseilles journals announce the death, from cholera, of Madame Manin, wife of the ex-President of the Republic of Venice. This melancholy event took place last week; she had only arrived in Marseilles a few days before with her husband and family.

The following circumstance recently occurred at Brussels :—A collector of the Comptoir d'Escompte was lately robbed of 100,000f., and the director of the bank went to consult M. Carlier, chief of the municipal police, on the affair. M. Carlier expressed the opinion that the collector really had been robbed, but the director expressed surprise how a man could, without seeing it, lose a packet of 100,000f. placed in a pocket on his breast. "Oh!" answered M. Carlier, "it is very simple. Take, for example, this newspaper, fold it up, and put it in the pocket of your coat, on the breast. Well, I will not pledge myself that it will not be taken from you before you leave the Préfecture, and, if it be, I answer in advance that you will not feel the hand of the clever fellow who will do the trick." "Ah!" said the director confidently, "but I am sure that it shall not be taken," and he placed the journal in the pocket indicated, by the side of his pocket-book. M. Carlier then engaged him in conversation, and whilst he did so he wrote orders and received visits. When the director came to leave, M. Carlier said, "And the newspaper—have you got it still?" "Oh, yes, to be sure," cried the bank director triumphantly, and he plunged his hand into his pocket; but lo! the newspaper was gone, and with it his pocket-book! Yes, he was robbed—robbed in the room of the chief of the police! Judge of his stupefaction. After enjoying his confusion for a few moments M. Carlier pulled the bell, and a man immediately brought in a newspaper and the pocket-book. A line written by M. Carlier had sufficed for instructions to the man, and the trick was done in a moment.

Last week a frightful murder was perpetrated in the commune of Varennes, in the arrondissement of Château Thierry. Jobert, twenty-nine years of age, had been for some time employed on a farm dependent on the Château of Varennes, and obliged to leave on account of illness. After his departure he was frequently subject to furious transports of rage. It transpired that early on the Tuesday morning, Jobert rose, armed himself with a ploughshare, effected an entrance into the house, and proceeded to the chamber of a servant named Jarrot, whom he hacked to pieces with his clumsy weapon. He also attempted to kill two other persons. There can be little doubt that the wretched man is insane.

Our ambassador gave at the close of last week a grand dinner *soirée*, at which the Ministers, a few members of the Assembly, and some foreign diplomatists attended. The absence of the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia was *curious*.

Huber has been fourd guilty, and sentenced to perpetual exile.

The President of the Republic has been to visit the principal factories and workshops in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The Prince entered into long conversations with the heads of the different establishments, and met throughout his visit with the warmest welcome from the workmen and from the inhabitants of the suburbs.

The Prince-President on his last visit to the 12th arrondissement came unexpectedly to the spinning establishment of M. Pratviel, Boulevard l'Hôpital. A young workwoman at that place solicited the pardon of her brother, seventeen years of age, who had been transported to Belleisle. The President received her very kindly, asked for the name of the prisoner in writing, and gave it to the mayor of the arrondissement. Some time after, the father and mother of the young man were sent for to the Prefecture of Police, where the most delightful surprise awaited them. Their son was there. He had been released, and left the prefecture with them. Their first care was to thank him who had restored their child to them. They received a letter from the Elysée, announcing to them that the sum of 100f. was placed at their disposal with the treasurer of the presidency, to provide for the wants of the youth until he could find employment. "I shall preserve that letter," exclaimed the father, "for my seven children, as a lesson of labour and of duty, and if some day my son should be called under the colours, as well as my eldest one who is now in the 3rd Horse Chasseurs, it will redouble with him the sentiment of honour by that of gratitude."

M. de Persigny has returned to Paris from Vienna.

There has been a violent tumult in the Chamber on the debate respecting the dowry for the Duchess of Orleans. M. Pascal Duprat denounced the payment as a most iniquitous proceeding!!

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday, Le votre, B.

ETIQUETTE AND FASHION.

IV.

There can be no question about it—none at all—that the *Dinner Party* is the grand test of polished manners. At other *parties*, it is possible to shun much that might expose *gaucherie*, or a want of knowledge of the world: but when fairly seated at table there is no such convenient door of escape. Tongue, eyes, hands, must all be employed; the dinner must be enjoyed, yet all the niceties of good-breeding must be sedulously attended to. But, before we reach the dining-room, there are some few ceremonials to be observed. The lady to be conducted hitherto will be pointed out by the mistress of the mansion. "Engaged folk" of course always go together—*vela est de rigueur*. Married ladies precede of course the single; and the lady of the house follows her guests—save and except in the case of a Prince of the Royal Family, who in that case leads the fair hostess first. He sits at the lady's right hand. The lady of the highest rank sits at the right hand of the host.

Taking wine with ladies is not now in vogue; and is a formality that should be generally abandoned. Silver forks *always*—we confess that we belong to that school. One ladleful of soup is usually sufficient for each person; and sauce, when helped, should never be put over the meat or vegetables. Ladies never dine with their gloves on.

The following from a consummate diner-out is worthy of all attention:—"With respect to the time of leaving the table after dinner, no certain rule can be laid down. Some ladies wish to retire after the second glass of wine, some after the third. No one, however, would wish to interrupt a lively and general conversation because a particular moment had arrived; but would patiently wait for a favourable opportunity of slightly bowing to the lady of the highest rank in the company, who will acknowledge the signal, and rise to quit the room. There is considerable difficulty in making this exit according to the due order of precedence; it, therefore, had better be left to the guests themselves, than be made a matter of arrangement by the mistress of the house, she leaving the room last of all.

"The table-linen should be of the finest kind, and white as snow; the glass and the plate polished to the utmost; and let there be abundance of light. Few persons consider how much the eye is pleased by a well-spread dinner-table; and how good glass contributes to its beauty. There ought to be, if possible, a salt-cellar to every two persons. The servants should move without noise or confusion, both of which are painful to the guests. In short, there should be nothing at a dinner-table to interrupt, in the least, that good humour and quiet cheerfulness which ought to prevail. Take care that your guests are well attended to, but never press them to eat; and carefully avoid recommending any particular dish, unless it be to a very intimate friend. As everything is supposed to be of the best, no especial recommendation is necessary; and it is possible that the taste of your guest and your own may not agree, in which case, as his politeness directs him to partake of what you recommend, he may eat what, to him, is less pleasant than many other dishes at table."

Although carving or disjointing is now-a-days usually performed at a side-table by one competent to the exercise—yet—a certain grace and facility is necessary in assisting—unless indeed, after the excellent French fashion, the dish is carried round by a servant. Even then, the *management of the silver fork* is an art certainly not acquired in a day. Why, even the apparently easy task of eating soup requires practice. A vulgar person uses the point of the spoon and almost snorts over it! Quietude and self-composure are essential graces at a dinner-table. When the finger-glass is brought on, dip your napkin (a corner only) in it, and wipe the mouth; then just dip the fingers and wipe them. We remember hearing of a gentleman at a Turkish table who mistook the *sherbet* for finger-glass water, and degraded it accordingly, to the manifest horror of his Moslemin entertainer! Toothpicks are abominable: and there are a hundred other little matters which might be put down—but which would necessarily be forgotten in his or her confusion, by the novice. The habit of frequenting good society is all in all in—dining out.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Canning, lady in waiting; Hon. Lucy Kerr, maid of honour in waiting; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and the Master of the Household, left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past one o'clock on SATURDAY afternoon last, for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Edward Bowater, and Colonel Wylde. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, who were escorted by a detachment of hussars from the palace to the Nine Elms station, travelled by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway to Datchet, and were escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards (commanded by the Earl of Mountcharles) to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at a quarter-past two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Miss Hillyard, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour, and Mr. Birch, left Osborne a half past nine o'clock on SATURDAY morning, and arrived at Windsor Castle early in the afternoon.

On SUNDAY morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On MONDAY the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early morning walk. The Royal Family walked and rode in the Slopes and Eastern-terrace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting in the forenoon. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord Camoys, Major-General Bowles, and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by her lady in waiting and Baroness de Speth, arrived at Frogmore-house in the afternoon, from town. Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood arrived at the castle, and relieved Sir Edward Bowater in his duties as groom in waiting to the Queen. The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson (in waiting on her Royal Highness), and Baroness de Speth. The Queen's private band attended after dinner. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance in the castle in the evening, and performed the following pieces:—Overture, "Le Val d'Andorre," Halevy; Preludio; Morceau d'Ensemble, "Le Prophète," Meyerbeer; Romance, Beethoven.

On WEDNESDAY her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and Prince Consort. The Earl of Carlisle arrived at the castle, and had the honour of joining the royal party at dinner.

The state of the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager is very unsatisfactory. In former seasons her Majesty has uniformly benefited every summer, and has then obtained strength previous to the winter season, when the greatest care and attention became necessary, owing to the delicate state of her lungs. This summer it has not been so: her Majesty has failed to recover strength; successive changes of residence have been beneficial only for a temporary period, and have not restored her as heretofore. Her Majesty is now residing at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, where she is attended by Sir David Davies, her Majesty's physician. The Queen Dowager visited her Majesty; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also paid a visit last week. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has also visited her Majesty. We deeply regret to state that her Majesty the Queen Dowager remained very ill on WEDNESDAY. The inquiries after the health of her Majesty at Marlborough-house have been exceedingly numerous during the past few days.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager on SATURDAY last, at Bentley Priory, Stanmore. His Royal Highness Prince George visited the Queen Dowager on the previous day.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on SATURDAY last, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service on SUNDAY morning, in St. Luke's Church, Sloane-street.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended divine service on SUNDAY afternoon, in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at dinner on MONDAY, at her residence, Richmond-park.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and the Baroness de Speth, left her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, at eleven o'clock on TUESDAY morning, for Frogmore-house. Her Royal Highness also went to Richmond and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden and suite have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and a small circle of friends, are still staying at Dunrobin Castle. The extensive works now going forward at this truly magnificent ducal mansion are fast approaching completion.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda are receiving a distinguished circle of visitors at the noble marquis's seat, Moore Abbey, county of Kildare.

The Marchioness of Anglesey, accompanied by Lady Adelaide Paget and the Countess of Sandwich, arrived at Uxbridge-house at the close of last week, from the baths of Homberg.

The Earl and Countess Grey left town on Saturday last, for Howick-hall, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Cawdor arrived some days since at Stackpole-court, the family seat in Wales, from Worsley-hall, Lancashire, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere.

Viscount Palmerston left town on Saturday last to join her ladyship at Brockett-hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne.

The Viscountess Maidstone was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday last, at Augusta-house, Worthing.

The Prince de Canino has left town on a tour in Scotland.

Lord Godolphin, who has been suffering from indisposition at Cowes, is rapidly approaching convalescence.

Lord Foley returned to Oatlands on Saturday last, after a brief stay in town. His lordship and Lady Foley have lately been honoured with a visit from their noble relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. The Hon. Miss Foley has arrived in town from visiting Lord and Mrs. Alfred Montgomery, at their seat in Norfolk. The Hon. St. George Foley, late on the Irish Staff, will leave England on the 29th inst., for Bombay, to enter upon his duties on the Indian Staff.

Lord Brougham has arrived at his château at Cannes, in the south of France, where his lordship proposes remaining for about three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town on Saturday, for their seat, Hickleton-hall, Doncaster.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The nuptials of the Earl of Winchilsea and Miss Rice, the eldest daughter of Edward Royd Rice, Esq., M.P., for Dover, are expected to be solemnized towards the end of this month.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be about to take place between the Earl of Kintore and Sarah, daughter of the late Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart., of Everleigh, and sister to the Viscountess Torrington.

The marriage of Paulet St. John Mildmay, of Hayle-grove, in the county of Somerset, Esq., grandson to the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield-park, Bart., and Caroline Adelizа, daughter of the late Orlando and Lady Lucy Standish, and grandaughter to the Countess Dowager of Limerick, will, it is said, be solemnized in the course of the ensuing month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISS N.—The note has been transmitted to the proper quarter, and a reply will be forwarded.

MARIANIZA.—The words alluded to at the commencement of "The Mermaid's Song," in "Oberon," are intended to be spoken, not sung, the air being played the while. In private performances they may be omitted altogether. To the second question the answer is, that in all such passages the lowest note is to be held down as long as possible, and that is all; but the pedal had better not be used unless marked.

D.—The clergy of the Church of England are far too enlightened and conscientious as a body, to quarrel with those of the public press who give the full performance of their multifarious duties in connection with the poor. The remarks in our last are little more than an echo of the remarks of the "Church Pastoral Aid Society," of which all the bishops and the higher nobility of these realms are patrons; but, were it otherwise, we should not be tempted to bow the knee to any class of men whatever.

DINAS.—To make marking-ink, dissolve one dram of argenti nitre in two drams of tincture of galls. The linen must be previously wetted with a liquid prepared for the purpose, and then allowed to dry before the ink is applied. The following is the liquid referred to:—One ounce of salt of tartar, mixed with one ounce and a half of water.

MEDORA.—Hot water is most injurious. The pomade is bad, and the only wash used should be Rowland's Hair Wash, combined with a little *cold* water. Rub the hair dry, use a soft brush, and then apply their liver Oil. We think it only fair to point out those who have devoted their lives to the preparation of articles for the toilet—articles which stand the test of time, and render any research to private recipes unnecessary. The latter are, indeed, but too often dangerous in their application.

G. A. T.—DEPOSITION OF THE FIRST GREAT TUBE ON THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—It was on Saturday forenoon last that the first great tube (or iron tunnel) out of four tubes between the towers, required for the double line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in crossing the Menai Straits, was safely hoisted to its final resting-place or level.

J. D. A.—The lines are excellent; but as to the *music*, we can make no promise on *that* score.

MARTHA.—The medical department has been long discontinued. Acetic acid is one of the best applications.

FRANCES JOSEPHINE.—We believe they form an excellent collection of miscellaneous subjects.

ADELAIDE ST. JULIEN.—1. *Two* cards.—2. The bride.—3. It is not yet published in volumes.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The *patent* is simply the *secret of the composition*.

AN EXPECTANT BRIDEMAID.—Sometimes the dress complete is given; but commonly, only the *bonnet* and *mantle*.

K. L. should write to the manager of the advertising department—Mr. Rudd, Somerset-chambers, Strand, London."

J. S.—The tale will be continued.

S. H.—We have very carefully considered the case, and deeply sympathize with our correspondent; but we think she would be to blame if she rejected the settlement *as proposed*. She would by such rejection be doing injustice to herself and family.

SHORT-CAKE next week.

S. J.—All possible despatch will be used.

Z. R. W.—As it is really a matter of great importance that first books for childhood, particularly in a French, should be judiciously selected, we advice Z. R. W. to address a note to "Messrs. Souter and Lowe, school booksellers and publishers, Fleet-street, London."

AMICUS.—No such intention, we are quite sure, exists; nor, with so large a circulation, is it needful to have recourse to a petty *ruse*. The work will be brought to a close with all possible consecutiveness.

J. B. PARRY.—Lady Franklin will proceed southward on her anxious mission.

N. W. would do well to apply to Mr. Burke, Sloane-street, who has an intimate knowledge of the subject.

MISS. P.—We have received the note and article on "Kossuth" too late in the week for present consideration. Is our correspondent aware that Kossuth regrets having written to Lord Palmerston? Our fair friend's feelings do her honour; but she need not despair. Austria will *be compelled to restore Madame Kossuth and her children to liberty*. The Butcher "Haynau" will not have his way in *this!*

RECEIVED.—Godfrey, Suzanne, E. Y. K., Jenny Mainzer, Letty, C. D., Effie, Manuelita, Sul'aria.

The VOLUME of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES, elegantly bound, and containing about 500 Illustrations, for 1849, is now ready, price 18s.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half-year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

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OFFICE, 294, STRAND.

ALMANAC FOR THE WEEK.—October.

21 S	20 Sunday after Trinity.	Joel	3—Luke	7	Micah	6—Eph.	1
22 M		Wisd.	17— ...	8	Wisd.	18— ...	2
23 T	America discovered, 1492	...	19— ...	9	Ecclus.	1— ...	3
24 W	Mercury sets 4-42 aft.	Eccius.	2— ...	10	...	3— ...	4
25 T	Crispin, M.	...	4— ...	11	...	5— ...	5
26 F		...	6— ...	12	...	7— ...	6
27 S	Fast.	...	8— ...	13	...	9—Phil.	1

FIRST QUARTER, 24th, 7h. 4m. morn.—SUN rises at 6h. 42m, and sets at 4h. 47m.

THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849.

SHOPPING AND ITS DANGERS.

We have more than once during our *administration* as the LADY'S NEWSPAPER been forced to speak in terms of warning, and sometimes more severely than that, of certain practices which render our shops anything but unqualified conveniences. Trusting to the chivalry even of "a nation of shopkeepers" that his wife and daughters may safely enter those markets of utilities and luxury, the Englishman suffers them to go there unattended. If it were necessary to add that protection which is requisite in visiting a theatre, where all characters, good or bad, are brought together, or in passing through the streets at night, we should have to blush for the character of this country. We should have to confess that, with all the industry which cannot be questioned as belonging to our people, there was wanting that honourable spirit that gives dignity to toil. And, to come more directly to the point, we should be obliged to adopt as many precautions, and be as vigilantly on our guard, as if, instead of entering a respectable shop, we were crushing into the pit of a theatre, or worming our way through a London mob.

In the police reports of last week a complaint was laid against a shop in Regent-street—which, for reasons to be stated ere we have done, we shall not further particularize—that a lady had been *forcibly* compelled to purchase an article which she did not want, before the master or superintendent of the business would permit her to go out. The case has more particulars than this; but we have enough here for our purpose. When she was proceeding towards the door, the person we have mentioned extended his arms, and absolutely forbade her egress till she had purchased something. We say "absolutely;" not, indeed, that the man *vi et armis* detained her as a prisoner until she redeemed her liberty by making a purchase. She was not locked up, nor handcuffed, nor given in charge to any of the shopmen. But the act by which her exit was opposed was tantamount to a forcible imprisonment, if we consider the place, the gaoler, and the prisoner.

Now, all this may have been very politely done. The report contains no charge of incivience. But we say that the act in itself was insolent, no matter how done! And we maintain that no lady can enter such a shop with safety when the disposition to *force* purchases betrays itself so strongly. It is not unknown to the "initiated" that the most extravagant experiments are made by shopmen to *compel* ladies to "buy." There are establishments, and it would be dishonest to conceal the fact, where a shopman letting a customer slip through his fingers—that is to say, letting her go without buying something—forfeits his place. Hence a resort is had to the most adroit and daring expedients to *induce* or *alarm* the customer into a bargain. This is well known. There is no doubt of it; and the evil is one which, perhaps, few ladies have failed to experience without—happily for them—dreaming, at the time, how far the shopman would have gone if fair means had failed.

We do not apply these latter remarks to the house in Regent-street. It may or may not be that there, too, this vicious system prevails. But, on the authority of a magistrate, we repeat the fact that more than one complaint has been brought against this house of detaining—perhaps by *polite* force—their visitors until money and goods had been exchanged. We do not more directly designate the offender than we have done, because *for the first offence* universal custom—no matter how bad—is some, though a slight, mitigation of guilt. But most unquestionably we will not suffer such an evil to become virulent. We will, if occasion calls for it—we say this to shopkeepers universally—"reveal the secrets of the prison-house." For it cannot be tolerated that women should be robbed even with the utmost politeness in the world, because their husbands, fathers, or brothers have trusted them to the honour of English shopkeepers.

THE ART PRODUCTS OF ALL NATIONS.

We have only space briefly to refer to the meeting held on Wednesday at the Mansion-house to concert preliminaries for an exhibition of the industry of all nations to be held in the metropolis. As this is only the first step in a great undertaking —one of those numerous masterly suggestions which we owe to the ever-watchful care of the Prince Consort to benefit to the utmost of his great power the country of his adoption, and also to create harmony here and wherever his influence can reach—it will be unnecessary to say more than that the feeling and resolutions of the meeting were unanimously in favour of the exhibition.

But we should not be true to our mission were we to neglect so admirable an opportunity of inciting our country-women to prepare betimes for the display of that solid and delicate taste which marks the tracing of their fingers and the superintending judgment in all those manufactures which invite them to a participation in the industry of their country and its rewards. The occasion is a great one; animating to a worthy, proud mind; and, therefore, we think peculiarly animating to the women of these islands.

We trust, too, that in the forthcoming exhibition, whenever it takes place, our wealthier fellow-countrywomen will be taught how satisfactorily the products of British art may compete with those of foreign manufacture. We are, indeed, certain that in this respect the result of the exhibition will be convincing. And heartily shall we rejoice in welcoming the artisans of other nations to our metropolis, and, applauding both their industry and taste, to find our home products standing the test of contrast, and vindicating, not only the undisputed *industry* of our people, but the refinement of their works.

THE LATE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

The mournful event announced in London on Monday has not been altogether unexpected. For some weeks past the ill health of the deceased prelate afforded too much reason to apprehend that he was not destined to recover, and recently the worst fears of those around him became quite confirmed. His lordship (we abridge the following from the *Times*) expired at the episcopal residence, Hardwick-house, near Chepstow, at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. Immediate on the arrival of the melancholy news in London the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled, and preparations were commenced for hanging the cathedral with black. The deceased prelate, Dr. Edward Copleston, was the son of the Rev. John Bradford Copleston, prebendary of Exeter. He was born at Offwell, in Devonshire, on the 2nd of February, 1776, and was therefore at the time of his death in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Although it was at home that he received the education of his early years, yet that education was conducted with such assiduity and success that he had not attained the age of fifteen when he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There was at that time but a single annual prize for which undergraduates could contend. That prize was for Latin verse, and the subject of this notice obtained it in the third year of his residence, the competition being, as usual, intense, and the subject proposed that of "Marius sitting amid the Ruins of Carthage," even then rather hackneyed. At Easter, 1795, he was elected fellow of Oriel under the following remarkable and honourable circumstances:—He had not been a candidate, and it was not until after the examination of those who competed for that distinction that the electors invited him to come to Oriel and be chosen a fellow. In 1796 the annual prize for a Latin essay, the subject being agriculture, was awarded to Mr. Copleston; and in 1797, though not yet entitled to proceed to his degree of M.A., he was appointed college tutor, the duties of which office, down to a later period, he performed in a manner that earned for him the gratitude of his pupils and the approbation of the whole university. The Professorship of Poetry was conferred on him in 1802, and, his lectures were not only attended most numerously, but by many of the senior members of the university.

The Protectorship of the University was an office which he filled in 1807, and it would be easy to repeat the threadbare form of eulogium that he had so performed its duties as to preserve discipline without exciting discontent; but, as few executive officers attain that degree of excellence, the friends of Bishop Copleston may be contented to learn that he got through the business of proctor with much approbation. It was in the year 1826 that the fifth centenary of Oriel College was celebrated, upon which occasion Dr. Copleston preached a sermon at St. Mary's that was subsequently published; shortly afterwards he was presented to the deanery of Chester, and in 1827 he became Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's. His lordship's consecration took place on the 13th of January, 1828, his immediate predecessor in Llandaff being the present Bishop of Winchester. The deceased prelate delivered in the course of the last twenty years as many charges, and preached as many occasional sermons, as most of his right rev. brethren, and published them likewise; all bishops do, but not all with equal success; and, high as was the reputation with which the Provost of Oriel quitted Oxford, the Bishop of Llandaff maintained it to the close of his career. Amongst the more remarkable features of his professional life may be mentioned a dissertation published by him in 1839, where he raises and examines the question, "Who are entitled to preach the Gospel?" which question so much was expected from the Bishop of Llandaff, and, in a certain sense, so much had been promised with reference to that subject, that some disappointment was expressed by his friends at his not having been then prepared to give to the world the fruits of a more full and minute inquiry than could be contained in this appendix to a sermon.

Although the late Bishop of Llandaff was a member of the Upper House for more than twenty years, he rarely addressed their lordships, or was much known to the world in the transaction of public affairs. With the close of his career as the head of a college, and an eminent member of the University of Oxford, it may be said that the eventful portion of his life in a great degree terminated. The discretion and sound judgment which he manifested in conducting the affairs of his see and the duties of his deanery left little that was open to reproach, while his unassuming and unostentatious spirit withdrew much from public observation that, if openly displayed, must have elicited more praise than ordinarily falls to the lot even of those who fill the highest places in our Established Church. In none of the duties of private life, or of the episcopal office, was he in any respect deficient; and if the next Bishop of Llandaff be fortunate enough to incur as little censure, and deserve as much approbation, as Dr. Copleston, he may indeed congratulate himself upon a successful and blameless career.

The deceased prelate was unmarried.

The whale which we were among the first to announce as caught in the Thames is likely to be a source of litigation. On Saturday last the Lord Mayor, attended by the City solicitor, proceeded to Grays, where the whale lies under Meeson's lime-wharf, for the purpose of officially asserting his claim to the fish as conservator of the river, and giving it up to the service of the captors upon condition that they would not convey it to London or Gravesend for exhibition, nor allow it to become a nuisance any-where. His lordship found, upon approaching the place in which the whale lay, that it was very necessary to insist upon the last condition, for the stench proceeding from the enormous mass had already become intolerable. The moment his lordship announced his intention to give up the prize to those who had had the trouble to enmesh and kill the whale, there started up a number of claimants, at the head of whom was Captain Corbet, of the Rebecca and Elizabeth collier. They were all advised to refer their claims to the arbitration of Captain Rowland, the principal harbour-master, a gentleman in every respect well qualified to arbitrate in such a case; and several of them expressed their willingness to abide by the harbour-master's decision.

The total loss of men in the Russian army in the late Hungarian war is, according to the reports of the officers, 3000. The cholera and typhus fever have carried off at least three times that number; so that the loss sustained by Russia in the Hungarian campaign would appear to be 12,000: but 20,000 would be much nearer the mark.

THE TRAGEDY OF RUSKBY.*

BY ANGELUS.

I.

See where in pallid beauty stands
The trembling wife, in wounded shame:
Tearless, and with uplifted hands
From pitying God, support to claim:
From God—for Man has none to give,
Nor pity, nor remorse,
But only the fell curse,
The tiger's slakeless will, that she shall tortur'd live!

II.

O! twofold pang of stripe and sneer;
And worse—as stung to self-sought death,
Her husband on his blood-stain'd bier
A silent requiem saith!
And still her wrongs dilated grow—
Her Son from honour's path
Is torn by Tyrant-wrath
To make more hopeless still, a WOMAN'S matchless woe!

TABLE TALK.

The Countess Batthyany has declared that she sent the dagger (with which he stabbed himself) to her husband in his linen. As from the nature of the wound the original sentence of hanging could not be put into execution, it was changed into the soldiers's death; and accordingly, at a little before six, on the 6th inst., the condemned man walked, notwithstanding his extreme weakness from loss of blood, to the place of execution, behind the Neugebäude. How long will Austria be permitted to perpetrate these crying iniquities? The *Times* truthfully and eloquently observes:—"The execution of Count Louis Batthyany, by sentence of Marshal Haynau's court-martial at Pesth, cannot fail to produce a most painful impression wherever the affecting details of his last moments are known; and it is to be feared that this act of extreme severity has been accompanied by a still more sanguinary and indiscriminating punishment of the Hungarian chiefs at Arad. Such acts can be endurable only to those who have sought to identify the name of Austria with the most cruel and revolting forms of despotism, and they are singularly discouraging to those friends of the Imperial Government who had hoped that the forbearance and clemency so lately shown to Venice and Comorn were to be the basis of the restoration of the Emperor's authority in Hungary. This feeling has already been powerfully expressed in Vienna even by the leading Ministerial journal of that place. The Austrian Cabinet may not be personally responsible for these executions, which have taken place under the full powers confided to Haynau; but, as they invested him with those powers, they were bound to provide for the use he might make of them in capital cases, and not to allow their policy towards Hungary to be sullied by the atrocities of a bloody assize or a Butcher Cumberland. The intelligence and the humanity of our age are alike opposed to the policy which followed the battles of Sedgemoor and of Culloden; and the infliction of the extreme penalties of the law for political offences requires the sanction, not of mere military authority, or even of the forms of justice, but of public opinion. Louis Batthyany has been the Ney of Hungary, and his death, which only avoided the last ignominy of the gibbet by his own desperate attempt at self-destruction, throws a darker shade over the last page of his country's history than all the calamities of the war."

A deputation of the Lambeth Anti-Cholera and Dwellings Improvement Committee waited on the surveyors of pavements at the Vestry-hall, Lambeth, on Friday evening, to present a resolution, unanimously passed at a numerous meeting held at the Clayton Arms, Kennington-oval, embodying the sense of that meeting in favour of the introduction into the parish of Lambeth of the street-orderly system of cleansing the streets, courts, and alleys, by which means the able-bodied paupers would be advantageously employed, the parish rates lessened, and the health and comfort of the inhabitants promoted. The surveyors of pavements received the deputation with great courtesy, and evinced every desire to further their objects, and referred them to the board of guardians, for the purpose of carrying out their excellent resolution. This is one of the happy results flowing from the large meeting, mostly presided over by Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., at the Horns Tavern, Kennington.

On Saturday last (says the *Edinburgh Courant*), about twelve o'clock, a carter observed a woman plunge into the sea, near Trinity, when he gave information of the circumstance to the man at the toll-bar there, named White, who immediately hurried to the spot. With praiseworthy resolution he tied a rope round his waist, the end of which was held by some men on shore, while he went into the sea for some depth, and caught hold of the drowning woman. He was unable, however, to get her ashore from the heavy sea, and about an hour elapsed before the body was recovered, by which time life was extinct. The body was conveyed to the dead-house at Newhaven, where it lies for identification. The deceased, who appeared to be about sixty years of age, was dressed in a mourning Orleans gown and black cased bonnet. She is above the average stature, with grey hair, and her appearance is rather respectable. There was a gold wedding-ring upon one of her fingers, with the initials "D. M'D., E. M'D.," and the sum of 4s. was found in her pocket. She was seen by a gentleman who was passing on the pier with umbrella to the stair or opening leading to the sea, from which it would appear that she had gone about the rash act with some deliberation.

The new arrangements proposed for the Post-office have been deferred to the 28th inst.

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* The following appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* last week:—

"The *Wanderer* of Vienna publishes a case of barbarity, perpetrated by Austrian soldiers on a Hungarian lady, which can scarcely be credited by civilized men. It is one of the most cruel and unmanly outrages recorded in history; and no retribution can be too severe for the wretch who has committed it. As it now stands, it is a stain on the whole nation."

The lady referred to (Madam de Maderspach) writes thus:—

"I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children, from the hallowed sanctury of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing, arraigned before no judge. I, a woman, wife, and mother, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers and there scourged with rods. Look, I can write this without dropping dead. *But my husband killed himself.*"

* * * * * *

"My eldest son was taken prisoner with the army of Görgey, and sent as a common soldier into Italy; and so is the measure of my grief full. Can you picture to yourself the state of my mind? You knew not my husband. I tell you that no nobler, more elevated, more adorable character does or ever will exist. The productions of his intellect are known. In him the world has sustained a great loss. My misfortune is boundless. Unexampled are the pangs which I have endured!"

JOHN KYRLE, THE MAN OF ROSS.



MONOGRAM OF THE MAN OF ROSS.

We feel much pleasure in communicating the following particulars respecting the above most worthy character. Truly, such repute as his is greatly to be envied. Placed by Providence in the possession of enough of this world's goods, he had the goodness and wisdom to use his fortune in a manner which was not only a blessing to his neighbourhood, but must have been a source of constant enjoyment to himself.

John Kyrle, a name almost lost in the superior one of the Man of Ross, was born at Witehouse, in the county of Hereford, in 1637, filled the office of sheriff for the county in 1683, and died in 1724. The character of this really good man has been so vividly described by Pope that we will offer no apology for placing it before our readers:—

"But all our praises why should lords engross?
Rise, honest Muse! and sing the *Man of Ross*.
Pleased Vaga echoes thro' the winding bounds,
And rapid Severn hoarse applause resounds.
Who hung with wood yon mountain's sultry brow?
From the dry rock who bade the water flow?
Not to the skies in useless columns tost,
Or in proud falls magnificently lost;
But clear and artless, pouring thro' the plain
Health to the sick and solace to the swain.
Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Who sent the weary traveller repose?
Who taught the heaven-directed spire to rise?
The *Man of Ross* each lisping babe replies.
Behold the market-place with poor o'erspread,
The Man of Ross divides the weekly bread;
He feeds yon almshouse neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate.
Him portion'd maids, apprenticed orphans, blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest.
Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves,
Prescribes, attends, the medicine makes and gives.
Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balked are the courts, and contest is no more:
Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys—now a useless race."

B. "Thrice happy man! enabled to pursue
What all so wish; but want the power to do.
Oh say what sums that generous hand supply?
What mines to swell that boundless charity?"
P. "Of debts and taxes, wife and children clear,
This man possessed—*five hundred pounds* a year.
Blush, grandeur, blush! proud courts withdraw your blaze,
Ye little stars! hide your diminished rays."
B. "And what? no monument, inscription, stone?
His race, his face, his name almost unknown?"
P. "Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name.
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor, makes all the history;
Enough that virtue filled the space between,
Proved, by the end of being, to have been."

Although the Man of Ross has had by a great poet the above imperishable monument placed to his virtues, we are glad to mention that the neglect alluded to in the above lines of not raising a stone to the good man's memory no longer exists; for in the chancel of the Church of Ross a tablet was erected in 1776 to his memory, the expense of which was defrayed by a sum of £300, bequeathed by Lady Kinnoul to Colonel Money for that purpose. The memory of the Man of Ross is at the present day held in great reverence by the inhabitants of that pleasant town; the chair, of which we give an engraving, is carefully preserved in the church; and a pew in the chancel is pointed out as the one formerly occupied by worthy John Kyrle. A beautiful effect is given to this portion of the building by a stately tree, growing in the most healthy manner inside, forming a sort of canopy by the intermixture of its branches with the architectural decorations.

We quote the following from "The Gentleman's Magazine" for 1786, as they are not only interesting in connection with the Man of Ross, but as a description of the style of living at that period:—

"He kept a public day on the Thursday of every week, and had always twelve persons to dine with him on that day.

"The dinner consisted of a sirloin of beef, a loin of veal, a leg of mutton, all bought at Ross market, and a plum-pudding; what remained of this was given away in the afternoon to the poor; his hour of dinner was two o'clock. Cider, perry, and ale were the only liquors drunk at his table. His Sunday's dinner consisted of a round of beef, the remains of which were given to the poor. His household establishment consisted of two maids, a boy, and an upper servant."

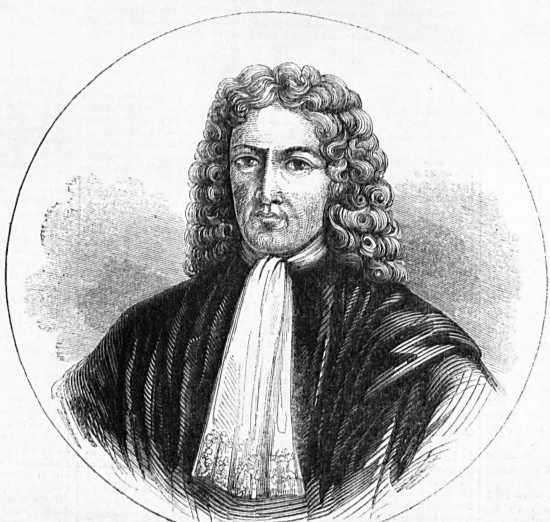
The Man of Ross was well skilled in architecture; the spire of the church was raised upwards of a hundred feet under his direction, and at his expense. It is related of the Man of Ross that he was remarkable for the shabbiness of his dress, and that it was his custom to take long journeys on horseback without attendance, to examine the architecture of various places; and it happened near Benson, in Oxfordshire, that he was taken up and placed in goal on suspicion of being a highwayman. In vain he explained to the magistrates that he was no robber, but the Man of Ross; and it was only by the interference of three persons of consequence who, proceeding to the magistrate in their "coaches and six," that he effected his release.

The Man of Ross was a devoted Royalist, and is said to have placed the bust of King Charles I. in a portion of the market-place. The monogram is in another part of the same building, and is supposed to have been written by the Mr. Kyrle, and to read "I love Charles in my heart."

At the time we visited Ross (about five years since) we had an opportunity of viewing the house formerly occupied by this distinguished man. We hoped to have found a good deal to remind us of its former tenant, particularly in the garden; but we were much shocked to find that the taste of the present occupier had decorated it with grotto-work, and rude sculpture done by a native artist; and that the Man of Ross's summer house was neatly done up, and a brass plate placed, on which was engraven an inscription to the effect that Prince George of Cambridge visited this place A.D. —, &c.

It is said in Ross that the great bell of the church, which was the gift of the Man of Ross, cracked on the day of his death. At the time of casting this bell, the Man of Ross attended with a number of friends, and, on the occasion, took with him a large and favourite silver tankard, which for years he had used on all particular times; on this, he had it filled and passed among those present, requesting them to pledge him in the toast of "Success to Church and State." The Man of Ross was the last to drink, and, after doing so, threw this favourite vessel into the furnace to be incorporated with the metal of the bell.

The original of the portrait now engraved was formerly preserved in the Man of Ross's house. It is somewhat rude, and is said to have been executed by stealth, the worthy man having an objection to any effigy of himself being done.



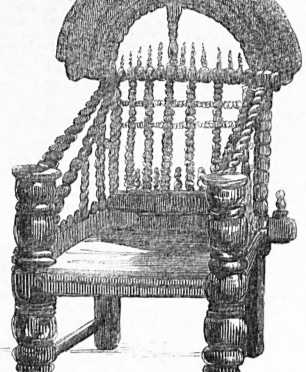
PORTRAIT OF JOHN KYRLE, COMMONLY CALLED "THE MAN OF ROSS."

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

The following very interesting notices from American papers have been given in the *Bristol Mirror*:—

The first is from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. The writer observes:—"The last steam-packet from Liverpool brought us the news of Miss Edgeworth's death. She died on the 22nd of May, at Edgeworth's-town, above 82 years old. Few persons in our time have been permitted to do so much to bless and to benefit mankind—fewer still to persevere in their labours to the end, and to live so long to witness the good they had done. In every quarter of the world, and here in the United States, more than in other countries beyond the British empire, the hearts of many will be saddened by this intelligence, as with a sense of personal loss. To many of us she was the friend of our childhood, who took us gently by the hand and led us in those paths where those who most loved us most wished we should go—to many of us in our riper years she has lightened the heavy hours of solitude or of sorrow—to all who have listened to her she has been a safe counsellor, speaking in tones of cheerful encouragement, and urging us to whatever was honourable and good by precepts of winning wisdom, and by fictions so faithful to life that they seem to have the force of living example—to all, indeed, who have thus known her,—and who can count their number?—her death now comes like a bereavement. But all who have loved and admired her will be consoled to learn that her old age was serene and happy—that she enjoyed to the last not only her extraordinary powers, but all the pleasures of life that she had most valued—and that she died on the spot which was always her home, surrounded by those whom she entirely loved and trusted, and followed by the blessings of her suffering countrymen, for whose relief she made her latest literary exertion, and to whom she never ceased freely to devote her substance and her strength. Under all circumstances, the warm and trusting spirit, that pervades whatever she wrote, was present to sustain and strengthen her. A few years ago, after a dangerous illness, she said to a friend, 'And, now it is all over, I thank God not only for my recovery but for my illness; in very truth, and without the least exaggeration or affectation of sentiment, I declare that, on the whole, my illness was a source of more pleasure than pain to me, and I would willingly go through all the fever and weakness to have the delight of the feelings of tender, warm affection, and the consequent unspeakable sensations of gratitude. When I felt it was more than probable that I should not recover—with a pulse above 120, and at the entrance of my 76th year—I was not alarmed; I felt ready to rise thankful from the banquet of life, where I had been a happy guest; I confidingly relied on the goodness of my Creator.' And again, a few weeks since, she wrote:—'Our pleasures in literature do not, I think, decrease with age. Last 1st of January was my 82nd birthday, and I think that, from books, I had as much enjoyment last year as I ever had in any year in my life.' And thus she went onward, doing good, and enjoying the good she did, until, after only a few hours' illness, she was called to close her long and happy life, which, to an extraordinary degree, had been given to the cultivation of what was best and gentlest in her own nature, and in the hearts of all whom she could reach either by her modest personal example or by the manifold influences of her genius."

"This admirable writer," says the *Republic* (a Washington paper), "has long enjoyed a reputation like the calm, unbiassed judgment of posterity. She lived to see her works pass from the region of transient popularity to that of permanent fame, and in her own life has reaped that harvest of influence and renown not usually gathered till after death. No man or woman in this generation need be told of the surpassing excellence of her various writings; how full they are of admirable and penetrating good sense, of just views of life, of delicate and playful wit, of graceful and venomless satire, of natural pathos, and of the soundest morality, all recommended by a style simple, flexible, energetic, and idiomatic. The moral value of such teachings as we find in 'Vivian and Helen' is of the highest kind: there is nothing ideal or visionary, but the disastrous consequences of common faults, such as we are every day tempted to commit, are sent like an arrow to the heart, with such power and point as to arrest the most thoughtless and startle the most insensible. Especially as a writer of children's books has she been a most generous benefactor to all who speak the English tongue. Who does not recal with delight the happy hours in which he first hung over those charming books, 'Frank and Rosamond,' 'Mary and Lucy,' and 'The Parent's Assistant'? Who does not look back upon them as linked with the sweetest recollections of the golden morning of life? In this department we believe that the very first place will be accorded to her by general consent. Time, which is ever sweeping away into its oblivious gulf such yearly swarms of children's books, makes no impression upon the indestructible elements of hers. But it is not only as an author that Miss Edgeworth is to be honoured and remembered. The eldest, we believe, of a very large family, her whole life was dignified and adorned by the exercise of the most generous and disinterested affections, and of constant thoughtfulness for others,—the object of love, admiration, and esteem to numerous relatives, who shared in the benefits of her warm heart and sound judgment. To the poor in her neighbourhood she was a constant benefactor, exemplifying in her own practice all those judicious plans and rules for the aid of the needy which will be found illustrated in more than one of her works. The old age of this admirable person was singularly serene and happy; time neither chilled her affections nor impaired her understanding; her interest in all good things continued unabated to the last. Miss Edgeworth had more than one correspondent in this country, and her letters were frequent and always full of expressions of cheerfulness and gratitude for the blessings she enjoyed, and of the liveliest sympathy in all that concerned her friends, and marked with all the wisdom, the good sense, and the playfulness of her published writings. Never was old age seen in a more attractive form, or more exempt from the narrowing and chilling influences so apt to come over those whose lives have been less wisely spent."



THE MAN OF ROSS'S CHAIR.

The *Philadelphia Evening Post* says:—"To the last day of her life her faculties remained unimpaired, and the fascination of her society was as great as ever. Those, even, who came for a morning call, would remain for hours, loth to terminate her conversation. The latter years of Miss Edgeworth's life were passed between Edgeworth's-town and the rectory of Trim, the residence of her brother-in-law, the aimable Dean Butler, himself a well-known scholar and antiquarian. Trim is in the vicinage of Larlcon, great in the recollections of Swift and Stella, and not far from it is the birthplace of Wellington; so that this locality combines the memory of three of the greatest minds in Ireland. Miss Edgeworth was expected at this rectory on the very day on which the news of her death arrived! She had driven out in her carriage in her apparent usual health on that day, when she felt a sudden weakness, and returning home she, in the course of a few hours, gradually and gently sank into death. An Irish lady and poetess, in announcing her demise to a friend, writes thus:—'I feel it difficult to express my deep regret for Miss Edgeworth's sudden and totally-unexpected death. You cannot well imagine the charm of her society or the attraction of her manners and superior sense; she was never occupied by *self*; one was sure of pleasing her in whatever way one essayed the trial; she would laugh like an Irishwoman, in exuberant enjoyment of any pleasant subject; her warm-hearted benevolence, aided by her warm-hearted love of country, was delightful. I never felt greater pride or gratitude in the affection of any one, male or female, than in hers.'"

REQUISITION TO THE LORD MAYOR.—The principal inhabitants of the city of London have addressed a requisition to the Lord Mayor, calling upon him to convene a meeting at the Guildhall, in order to "give utterance to their gratitude for the clemen who have signed the requisition observe, with a piety and submission which cannot be too highly lauded, that "they cannot but regard this visitation as a warning of their neglected duties towards their humble fellow-creatures;" and desire, therefore, to provide and devise such measures as may improve the dwellings of the labouring classes, and protect them in future from the ravages of disease and sickness. The document was signed by 287 merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London. Such a requisition does honour to the English name.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS

Fig. 1. *Promenade or Carriage Costume.*—Dress of rich dark royal blue satin, the skirt very full and perfectly plain. Cloak of black velvet, of the form called the mantle pardessus. In our "General Observations on Fashion and Dress," in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER of Oct. 6, we noticed this novelty, which is now rapidly recommending itself to fashionable favour. Its extreme convenience and utility are obvious, as, by a little change, it may be rendered alike suitable to a genial autumnal day and to the extreme severity of winter. The upper part, as our illustration shows, is simply a pardessus of the ordinary form, to which the under part, which is called the jupe, may be affixed or detached at pleasure. The pardessus is trimmed with black silk braid and fringe; the latter, of an entirely new pattern, being headed with network in a vandyked form. The jupe, or lower part of the mantle, is simply edged with braid. Bonnet of white French chip or crinoline, trimmed with white satin ribbon, and on one side a small plume of white feathers. Under-trimming of tulle and flowers. A small collar of worked muslin is turned down over the collar of the pardessus; and the dress has under-sleeves consisting of one small puff of white muslin, finished by a wristband. Gloves of pale yellow kid.

Fig. 2. *Costume for the Carriage Drive and for Morning Visits.* Dress of emerald-green satin, striped with black. This dress is trimmed with the new dentelle de laine, at present so highly fashionable for dresses and cloaks of satin or velvet. The lace, as shown in our illustration, is exceedingly narrow, and the flounces are set on in clusters of four together; four separate rows of this flouncing being placed on the skirt of the dress. The corsage is three-quarters high at the back, and open in a point in front of the bosom; the top edged with three rows of dentelle de laine. The sleeves demi-long, rather loose at the ends, and trimmed with four rows of dentelle de laine. Chemisette of plaited muslin, with a small worked collar. Bonnet of pink therry velvet, edged round the front with pink feather trimming, and a small pink plume on one side of the crown. Full under-sleeves of white muslin, and gloves of pale yellow kid. Over this dress may be worn either a cloak or a large India cashmere shawl.



Figs. 1. 2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

A fashionable Parisian milliner received, some weeks ago, a command from the Empress of Russia for twenty bonnets. Her Majesty's object in giving this order was to prepare an agreeable surprise for some ladies of her court, who are aiding the Empress in getting up a sale, by lottery, of French articles. The funds thus obtained are to be distributed among the poor, and the articles are such as could not be purchased, under ordinary circumstances, without the payment of heavy custom-house duties. This imperial commission has been completed in a style which cannot fail to give satisfaction, and to promote its charitable object. All the materials employed are of the very richest kind. We may here describe a few of the bonnets included in this remarkable collection:—

1. A bonnet of white satin covered with blonde. The blonde, which has been manufactured expressly for the purpose, completely covers the bonnet, and is disposed with such exquisite lightness that it has no appearance of being fixed in any part. The trimming consists of a plume of white feathers.

2. A bonnet similar to the above, excepting that it is of lemon-coloured satin instead of white, and is covered with lemon-coloured crape instead of blonde. The trimming is a plume of white marabouts.

3. A bonnet of cerulean-blue velvet, trimmed with two ostrich feathers of rare beauty.

4. A bonnet of pink therry velvet, the inside trimming presenting peculiar novelty. It consists of bouillonnées of white blonde, producing a light vapoury effect round the countenance. Here and there, in the fulness of the bouillonnées, are disposed clusters of pearls and roses. On each side of the crown a drooping plume of marabous, sprinkled with small stars of pink satin.

5. An evening-dress hat of garnet-coloured velvet; the inside of the brim ornamented with a trimming of chenille and flowers of various bright hues—such as, blue, orange, &c., most tastefully blended together. The style of this hat altogether resembles the graceful modes of the reign of Louis XIV. On one side two elegant bows of velvet, fastened by agrafes, set with precious stones.

6. A bonnet of white crape; the front edged with a feather-trimming of spotted marabout; the crape round the crown is disposed in irregular folds or gatherings, between each of which is placed a full-blown rose, with a yellow centre, and without foliage. The inside of the brim is ornamented in the same style, but with smaller roses.

Some beautiful specimens of artificial flowers have been prepared for the autumn and winter seasons. On the subject of wreaths it may be observed that, with some slight modification, the style of mounting which prevailed last year will be again adopted—that is to say, wreaths will be worn with full bouquets or tufts at each side, and these connected together by small cordons of foliage. Many wreaths are made to incline slightly downwards in the centre of the forehead, thereby giving the Mary Queen of Scots character to the coiffure. Pendent bouquets of half-blown flowers continue to be fashionable. A single bouquet is frequently worn on one side of the head. Among the most beautiful flowers recently made may be named the African laurel. It is made of velvet, the colours pink and crimson. The effect of these flowers is much improved by the addition of mignonette. The coreopsis is another novelty equally elegant and ornamental, suited alike to the hair, the cap, and the bonnet. Among the newest artificial flowers, we may also mention some exquisite imitations of the convolvulus (those of pale blue are particularly beautiful), the anemone, the carnation, the eglantine, the blue-bottle, the water-clematis in every colour, and all the most elegant kinds of alpine heaths.

The looms of Lyons have, for some time past, been busily at work preparing many beautiful novelties for the approaching Paris and London seasons. They consist of damask silks of entirely new patterns, pekins in every variety of colour, richly figured and shaded (the latter for walking-dresses and demi-toilette), moires antiques, splendid satins, and figured velvets. Some of the new brocades have raised patterns in various colours, producing the effect of the richest embroidery. There are also many other novelties in the plainer descriptions of silks.

THE OCEAN GRAVE.

[We copy the following beautiful and expressive verses from the *Sun*, the production of one of the talented daughters of Mr. Murdo Young, the proprietor and editor of that journal. It is very seldom we meet with such depth of thought, beauty of conception, and strength of imagination, coupled with a clearness of expression at once so marked, yet so pure and elegant, as "The Ocean Grave," emanating from the pen of so young a lady.]

Bury me deep—bury me deep,
Fathoms deep in the sea!
And let me sleep my last long sleep
Under the waters free.

With the billows sounding o'er me,
With the music of their strife—
With the ocean caves before me,
With their worlds of treasure rife.

With the coral and the amber,
With the pearls around me strewed—
In my richly-furnished chamber—
In my mighty solitude!

Let no narrow coffin bound me,
No dim vaults their prisoner keep;
Let the billows dash around me,
And the mermaids o'er me weep.

Let me not rest where yew-trees reign,
Nor cypress o'er me wave,
But let the rushing hurricane
Sweep o'er my ocean grave.

Thus would I sleep—thus would I sleep—
Under the waters free,
My pall should be the foaming deep,
My sepulchre the sea!

E.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A special court was held on Tuesday. It was stated that her Majesty had expressed her intention to honour the City with a visit on the occasion of opening the New Coal Exchange.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Austria.—Letters from Presburg contain some authentic information as to the women and children now confined in the castle of that city. The report of Pulsky's children being there is erroneous, but Kossuth's two sons and one daughter, as also two of Guyon's children, are in the hands of the Imperialists. Perczel's wife and the two Baronesses Splenyi are also inhabitants of the castle.

Austria and Hungary.—Execution of Count Batthyani. The Vienna mails bring a confirmation of the report of the execution of thirteen Hungarian noblemen, and the details below respecting the death of Count Louis Batthyani. The latter has caused a most painful sensation at Vienna. The tragic event has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation:—"Count Louis Batthyani," says the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, "had voluntarily surrendered to Prince Windischgrätz. He was one of the members of the deputation from Pesth that waited upon the Imperial commander-in-chief, to effect, if possible, a peaceable solution of the struggle against Austria. Since then he remained a prisoner, and his name was scarcely ever mentioned. Suddenly it is upon every lip, and the report is spread that Batthyani is sentenced to die upon the gallows. The effect produced by the report was visible in the countenances of all, and many looked anxiously forward to the morning fixed for the execution; for, although the energetic measures of the state of siege set any great demonstration at defiance, still something unusual was expected—either an act of mercy or an act of despair. The morning came, and the dawn broke upon an assembled multitude of many thousands round a gallows erected on the Holz Platz. A rumour suddenly spread through the crowd that Batthyani had attempted suicide in prison. It proved true; but either the hand of the unhappy man or his energy failed him. Though he gave himself various wounds, he did not deprive himself of life; he, however, escaped the rope. Twelve hours later, at nightfall, he was led out and shot. As yet it is a mystery what influence procured the substitution of powder and lead for the rope. Common report says that the wounds in the count's neck prevented the rope being used. Batthyani, however, walked, it seems, with a firm step to the place of execution; and, before he fell, shouted in a clear voice, '*Eljen a haza!*' or, long live my country! A fearful silence pervaded the multitude at this solemn moment. Some ladies, apparently of the highest classes, endeavoured to steep their handkerchiefs in the blood of the dead man, but were driven back by the guards."—Another account says: "The count appeared very emaciated, and, if possible, paler than usual; he, nevertheless, walked with a firm step and calm countenance to the fatal spot. The soldiers employed were jagers. The silent multitude were much moved. It would appear that the substitution of powder and ball was not a modification of the sentence, but a necessary consequence of the wounds inflicted upon himself by the count."—*Lloyd's* says: "The condemned was dressed in a suit of full-dress black. Though evidently very weak, he advanced without support to the place of execution; there was a large assemblage of people on the Homok. Having uttered a short prayer, the roll of the drum was heard, a sharp volley, and all was over. The crowd then separated."—The *Presse*, though reputed a Ministerial journal, condemns the execution of Count Batthyani in strong terms.—A letter from Vienna of the 10th says: "You must not chide your correspondent if his letter contains nothing but accounts of executions. Batthyani's only led the way; many others have followed him to the scaffold. On representations being made to Haynau against these executions, he replied by holding out the parchment which conferred unlimited powers upon him. 'They style me,' he said, 'a bloodhound, a tiger, a hyena; I am ready to take upon myself the responsibility of my acts.' So much is he feared that the officials in Pesth trembled for their lives because they had not hanged Batthyani at once instead of postponing the execution for twelve hours. Haynau is said to have been greatly incensed when he heard of the postponement."—Can there be any gallows high enough for such a wretch as this!

Spain.—Madrid.—There was a levee at the palace last week in honour of the Queen's birthday, Donna Isabel having attained her nineteenth year. It was also the third anniversary of the double marriages.

Prussia.—The Prince of Prussia entered Berlin on the 13th, at the head of part of his troops which had served in Baden. He was received by the members of the two Chambers and by the authorities, and a large crowd assembled.

Buenos Ayres and Paraguay.—The latest intelligence from Monte Video is of vast importance, inasmuch as it discloses that preparations of a co-operative character are being made on a large scale in anticipation of the arrival of a French expedition for the relief of that city.

Algeria.—The *Akhbar* of Algiers announces the death of the Cherif Bou-Cif, who had of late called himself Bou-Maza. It appears that this chief and another, having under him a fraction of the Zouaouas, concerted measures together near a village of Beni-Hannoun, and there descended into a plain towards the country of the Cherfa and Beni-Manou. But the movement became known at Aumale, and the governor of that place, led on by Lieutenant Beauprête, went out to oppose their progress. The invading party were repulsed, and Bou-Cif, attempting to cover the retreat with some horsemen, was killed, and his flag taken by the French. His body was, after the encounter, found on the spot where the resistance had been most stubborn.

United States.—The steam-ship Hibernia, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool on [illegible] day last. She sailed from New York on the 29th ult., and brings twenty-one passengers. The news is by no means important.

West Indies.—Jamaica.—From this colony there is intelligence, *viâ* New York, to the 19th ult. It is not of any particular importance.

The following is the Canadian news:—Montreal, Sept. 26. Lord Elgin was understood to be still on the shores of Lake Erie. A rumour had been spread of his having taken a house at Drummondville for four months. The reason assigned was that the severe winter of Lower Canada, it was feared, would be too much for the delicate health of Lady Elgin.

METROPOLITAN.

Grand Banquet at the Mansion-house. — On Monday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment to the magistrates and town-council of Edinburgh. About 150 guests sat down to dinner, amongst whom were the Lord Mayor Elect, Sir J. Forrest, Alderman Hunter and Miss Hunter, Alderman Carden and Mrs. Carden, Mr. Sheriff Nicholl, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Pearson, M.P., and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Sergeant Adams; Mr. C. E. Michele, her Majesty's consul-general at St. Petersburg; Bailies Melville, Stott, and Tait; the Dean of Guild Wilson, Convener Weir; Councillors Gulland, Ridpath, Anderson, W. Wright, Wemyss, Valance, Law, Sclanders, Hay, Drummond, Fyfe, Whitehead, Hill, Sheppard, Gray, Ritchie, Fraser, and Kay; Mr. Carlyle Bell, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. D. J. Robertson, and Mr. Cousin, of Edinburgh; Messrs. Tyrwhitt, Elliott, Broughton, Secker, Yardley, Ingham, Arnold, Hammill, Paynter, Beaden, and A'Beckett, police magistrates; Mr. Commissioner Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Caldecott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinloch; Dr. Schleisner and M. Lebe, of Copenhagen; Dr. Sylvester, Mr. Harmer, Mr. Chaplin, the Under-sheriffs Millard and Wire, and their ladies; Mr. Hill, Mr. Leslie, Mrs. Cattley, Mr. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwell, Mr. Zaleski, Mr. Bunning, Mr. C. Evans, with various members of the corporation and their ladies. Grace before dinner was said by the Rev. S. R. Cattley, chaplain to the Lord Mayor; and, after the loving cup, grace was sung by Miss Thornton, Miss Henderson, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Jolly, jun.—The Lord Mayor, in rising to propose the health of her Majesty the Queen, said that he had frequently had the honour of proposing that toast in this ancient hall, but it had never afforded him greater gratification than it did on the present occasion, seeing that he was then surrounded by the magistracy and town-council of the metropolis of Scotland, who, he was sure, would witness the cordiality which parties of all shades of opinion would respond to the health of the Queen, and in wishing that she might have a long and happy reign.—The Lord Mayor then gave "The Queen Dowager," whose charities and benevolence were so well known throughout the kingdom; and he was convinced that his distinguished guests would unite with him in the sincere wish that her Majesty might shortly be restored to health. In proposing the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the other branches of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor took the opportunity of stating that his Royal Highness, who has always evinced his anxiety for the welfare of all classes in this country, had lately originated a plan for a great exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held in London in the year 1851, when a very large amount in prizes will be distributed, and that, in furtherance of that grand object, a preliminary meeting would be held in that hall on Wednesday at noon, when a large attendance of bankers, merchants, and manufacturers was expected; it therefore afforded him much satisfaction, on the present occasion, to propose "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert." The toasts of "The Navy and Army," and "Her Majesty's Ministers," followed; after which the Lord Mayor gave "The health of the Lord Mayor Elect," who briefly acknowledged the compliment. The Lord Mayor then rose and said that he had now the honour of proposing that which might be termed the toast of the evening—namely, "The Lord Provost, the magistrates, town-council, and officers of the city of Edinburgh." He scarcely could express his feelings of gratitude to so many gentlemen for the honour they had done him in coming a distance of 400 miles to partake of his hospitality; and it was a matter of sincere regret to him that he was deprived of the honour of the company of his esteemed friend the Lord Provost, and the more so as severe indisposition was the cause of his absence.—Mr. Bailie Melville, who spoke feelingly and at some length, rose to acknowledge the compliment paid by the Lord Mayor.—There were several other toasts, and the party broke up at a late hour, highly delighted with the splendid entertainment and the cordiality of the welcome which distinguished all the proceedings. Mr. Harker officiated as toast-master, and the band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

The King's-road, Eaton-square.—This fashionable locality, so far as regards the central portion of it, called the King's-road, which leads in a direct line to the westward from the Palace, is still, owing to the non-arrangement of the misunderstanding which exists between the local authorities and the owner of the property, left in a state of total darkness. The road lamps are left entirely unlighted at night, which is the cause of much inconvenience and danger to pedestrians, as well as to the drivers of vehicles passing along the road, and which will, of course, not be at all lessened by the advent of dark nights and bad weather, to be expected at the ensuing season. The present condition of the place is certainly very inconvenient to the public, and very disgraceful to the parties concerned; and it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement may speedily be come to. Above all things the inhabitants should remember that they cannot be compelled to pay their paving, lighting, and watering rates so long as the principal thoroughfares in the district are neither repaired, lighted, nor watered.

St. James's-park.—A paragraph (says the *Observer*) has gone the circuit of the daily press, announcing the intended erection of a bridge over the ornamental water in St. James's-park. We have made inquiry, and have ascertained that there is no foundation whatever for the statement. The want of a direct communication between the northern and the southern parts of Westminster has long been a subject of complaint, and it has at length been decided to place a boat on the water at a point near the St. James's and the Queen-square entrances to the enclosure, by which foot passengers will be enabled, with the aid of an experienced waterman, to pass from one side to the other at all times of the day.

Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations.—A proposal, set on foot some time ago by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to have an exhibition of arts and manufactures in London, to which the whole world should be admitted as exhibitors or competitors, has been already before the public. A deputation from the Society of Arts, to the members of whose council Prince Albert, as president of the institution, first proposed it, has been recently engaged in visiting the principal towns and cities of the kingdom, and on Wednesday an appeal was made to the citizens of London, whose consent and co-operation were required to give sanction to the acquiescence of the provincial towns. The meeting was held in the Mansion-house, which the Lord Mayor kindly placed at the disposal of the deputation, and a very large and influential body of the citizens attended. The Exposition will probably take place in 1851.

Health of London during the Week.—In the week ending last Saturday the total number of deaths registered was 1075; the weekly average derived from deaths in the autumnal quarter (which commences with the present month) of five previous years is 1162; the weekly return, therefore, now exhibits a decrease on the average, after a period of more than three months, during which it has shown a considerable, and in eleven consecutive weeks an enormous, excess above the usual rate of mortality. The decrease is observed in the west, north, and central divisions; the mortality in the east and south, where the deaths from cholera are still the most numerous, is about the average. The deaths from cholera in the last week were 110; in the five previous weeks they were 2026 (the highest number which, exclusive of those from diarrhœa, the epidemic attained), 1682, 839, 434, 288. In last week the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery (the mortality of which is more steadily maintained) were 105, almost as numerous as deaths from cholera, and considerably more than usual at this advanced season of the year. The aggregate deaths from these three kindred diseases were therefore 215; while the weekly average is only 35. During last week the daily number of deaths from cholera averaged 16; on Wednesday they were only 11. In the districts of St. James (Westminster), Islington, St. Giles (Holborn), Camberwell, and Rotherhithe, no deaths from cholera were registered during the week. In Kensington there were 6; in Hackney, 5; in Bethnal-green, 7; in Shoreditch, 12; in Poplar, 5; in St. Saviour, 6; in Bermondsey, in St. George (Southwark), Lambeth, Wandsworth, 7 each; and in Greenwich, 8. In all other districts the mortality from the epidemic did not range higher than four deaths. All other epidemics are at present under the average; smallpox and measles remarkably low; but scarlatina becomes more fatal, the deaths having risen from 39 in the previous week to 56 in the last (the average being 64). Typhus was fatal in 47 cases. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.540 in.; the mean temperature was 46 degs. 7 min., which is 4 degs. 7 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years; it also shows a decrease on the mean of the previous week of 5 degs.

The late Catastrophe at Pimlico.—At a meeting of the newly-formed Commission of Sewers, held on Wednesday, respecting the Pimlico accident, a report from Dr. Andrew Ure stated that "The presence of the prussic acid, or sulphocyanogen poisons, in the effluvia is a striking peculiarity, proceeding, no doubt, from the layer of gas lime imprudently shot as a filling-up rubbish over the sewers. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a very few inhalations of the atmosphere in the said sewer should have caused asphyxia and death in Mr. Wells and the men who accompanied him."

The Bermondsey Murder.—Mr. Binns, the solicitor to Frederick George Manning, has made another application to the commissioners of police for more money to carry on the defence of his client. He contended that all the property found on Maria Manning which cannot be identified as belonging to O'Connor ought to be restored to Manning, the husband; that it was his property by right, and was in his possession long before the murder. Mrs. Manning had in her possession several valuable rings, brooches, pins, and a variety of trinkets of considerable value. She had also some French rentes, which she alleged purchasing at the instance of Mr. O'Connor. Manning had two gold watches, and other property which was returned by the police. Mr. Binns asserts that it would be impossible for him to conduct the defence of his client on such scanty funds, namely £30; and, as such property is in the hands of the police, he considers that it ought to be given up to him to enable him to employ the first counsellor in the land. The commissioners of police, with their usual punctuality, instantly replied to Mr. Binns's application, and forwarded him £3. 10s., the utmost they could send him. As for the remainder of the property, they recommended him to apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who would use his discretion in its disposal. Mr. Binns accordingly forwarded an application on Saturday night to Sir G. Grey, requesting that the whole of the property found on the accused, and not belonging to O'Connor, should be instantly restored to Manning. The sum already granted to Mr. Binns for Manning's defence amounts to £33. 10s., which will not even pay for the fees of Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, who has been retained, with Mr. Charnock. Mr. Solomons has had the same amount of money to defend Mrs. Manning.

PROVINCIAL.

Aberdeen.—Sir R. Peel.—The Lord Provost of Aberdeen having received intimation that Sir Robert was to be at Haddo-house, the guest of the Earl of Aberdeen, invited him to a *déjeûner* in the Townhall, to receive the freedom of the city. The invitation was accepted, and on the morning of yesterday week immense crowds of people were in our principal thoroughfares waiting to receive the right hon. baronet and give him a hearty welcome. About noon Sir Robert entered the city in an open carriage, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Claude Hamilton. He was recognised as he entered Union-street, and loudly cheered on his way to the Royal Hotel. During the short time that elapsed before he repaired to the Townhall the people congregated along the whole line of the street, and on his way to the banquet he was cheered by at least 20,000 people. The right hon. baronet was received by the Lord Provost and magistrates at the hotel, and walked with the Provost and the Earl of Aberdeen to the Townhall. Here upwards of 300 of the principal gentlemen and merchants of the city had met in honour of the occasion, and hundreds more would have been present had the hall been large enough to contain them. Some admirable speeches followed; and during the time Sir Robert was receiving the honours of citizenship, Lady Peel and Miss Peel were visiting King's and Marischal colleges and universities, and other public institutions. Sir Robert Peel and family left at about three o'clock, and were cheered all the way out of the city.

Protectionist Meeting at Yeovil.—Last week a numerous and influential party of yeomen met at the Mermaid Hotel, Yeovil, pursuant to previous notice.

Somersetshire.—A ball, under the auspices of William Pinney, Esq., M.P., and the officers of the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and other gentlemen, was given at the London Inn, Taunton, at the close of last week.

Scotland.—Progress of the Potato Disease.—A correspondent, who has had opportunities of examining the potato crop in extensive districts in the Highlands, states as the result of his inquiries that he believes at least one-fourth part has already become unfit for food; and among the potatoes selected from the bad he found unmistakeable symptoms of contamination. As all experience confirms the fact that, whether in the field or in the house, the disease is progressing in this esculent, it is greatly to be feared that, in the period of a month, fully one-half of the crop will be unfit for food.

Lancashire.—Narrow Escape of Mr. H. Phillips.—On Monday last this gentleman was travelling on the East Lancashire Railway, and when near Accrington (he being in the *coupé* of one of the carriages) the ball that is attached to the screw of the coupling chain by some accident got out of its place, and in its revolutions beat in the front of the carriage, completely smashing it. Mr. Phillips was unable to alarm the guard, and had almost concluded to adopt the alternative of leaping from the carriage, but most fortunately the train arrived at a station, and he was released from his perilous situation.

Bristol.—Supposed Case of Catalepsy.—A most extraordinary instance, as connected with the present visitation of cholera, has just occurred at Bristol. Mr. Byron Blythe—who apparently sank under the disease a few days ago, and was soon screwed down—was, on being taken out of the coffin, not quite cold, and has so remained up to the present time. Since that, it has been announced that decomposition has set in, so as to leave no doubt of Mr. Blythe's demise.

Nottingham.—Alarming Military Disturbances.—On Sunday night the inhabitants of the town were alarmed by a most formidable meeting of soldiers belonging to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the head-quarters of which are at the barracks. It appears that last week the two troops stationed there were assembled for what is called horse parade; and, in consequence of the dirty state of their horses, thirty-three men were ordered by Colonel Arthur to be confined to the barracks for seven days. On the Friday the delinquents were examined by the adjutant, and, the fault complained of having been remedied, he reported accordingly to the colonel; but that gallant officer refused to rescind the previous order which he had given, till he had inspected them himself. The confinement to barracks on Sunday being felt to be a great grievance, the men scaled the walls and escaped into the town. The pursuit occasioned serious collision; but most of the insurgents have been apprehended.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Serious and Extraordinary Accident.—On Sunday evening, as Mr. Robert Collison, surgeon, of Newport Pagnel,

Bucks, was going to mount his horse for the purpose of visiting a patient at Tyringham-house, the seat of J. B. Praed, Esq., the animal suddenly kicked him on the knee, throwing him with great violence on his back across the large stepping-stone used as block for mounting. He was picked up insensible, and apparently lifeless. The knee-cap was struck completely off; and it is feared the unfortunate gentleman will not recover.

Fatal Railway Accident at Whitehaven.—On Saturday morning last a frightful accident occurred at the Whitehaven terminus of the Whitehaven and Furness Railway, by which one life was destroyed, and considerable damage was done to property in the vicinity of the station. The passenger-train which leaves Ravenglass at seven o'clock in the morning reached Whitehaven shortly after eight. Several persons who were waiting its arrival observed that it did not slacken its speed as usual on approaching; and, as it entered the station with great velocity, they became alarmed for the safety of the entire train. The engine dashed on through the station, and passing over the ends of the rails, where it is now apparent that no sufficient check or obstacle existed to prevent its passage, it knocked down the yard wall separating the premises of the railway company from the adjoining dwelling-houses, tore away the outer wall of a stone-built house, occupied by Mr. Pennington, schoolmaster, carried away the whole of the kitchen belonging to the building, broke through the partition wall, and, unfortunately, caused the death of a little girl. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, in consequence of an error of judgment of the engine-driver, and they consider that there is a great want of protection to life and property at the Whitehaven and Furness terminus."

Suffocation.—Last week, at Glasgow, two lads, who slept in a room in which a fire had been left burning to dry the newly-plastered walls, were suffocated by the noxious fumes from the coals.

Five Lives Lost in a Sewer.—Yesterday week was witness to more than one very fearful catastrophe. On that day the explosion at Bermondsey took place; and we have also to record an accident of the most melancholy and distressing kind in that portion of Pimlico called Willow-walk, where a number of new streets are at present in progress of completion. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening Bishop, a police-constable, having been informed that much anxiety had been expressed with respect to three men who had gone at an early hour that morning into the sewer in Warwick-street, and had not since been seen or heard of, he immediately hastened to the station of the B division. Mr. Beckerson, the inspector on duty, promptly directed some constables to go and see if they could be of any assistance, as it was understood that some men were about to open what is termed a "man-hole" into the sewer, in quest of the missing men, and shortly afterwards, from the distressing circumstances that succeeded, he followed with a number of other constables. The "man-hole" was opened in Warwick-street, and, one of the labourers connected with the sewers having descended, he returned almost immediately with the intelligence that the three men were lying in the sewer apparently dead. Others, as we have been informed, confirmed this statement, but were afraid of venturing to them. Owing to this circumstance, it was determined to break into the end of the sewer in Kenilworth-street, Warwick-street, which had been bricked up. This was accordingly done, and, a crowd of persons having in the meantime assembled, the greatest anxiety was evinced to ascertain the fate of the missing men, and to rescue them if life was not yet extinct. Among those whose zeal in this humane cause was most strongly displayed was Mr. Henry Wells, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood. No sooner was an entrance through the brickwork effected, than this gentleman, with a want of forethought which is surprising when his profession is recollected, at once entered the sewer, which is from four to five feet in height. He was immediately followed by John Walsh, a constable of the B division, and Richard Sherwan, a labourer in the employ of the commissioners of sewers. These men had not been absent more than two or three minutes, when Walsh reappeared bearing the lifeless body of Mr. Wells. The gallant fellow immediately returned, and a second time appeared at the entrance, carrying with him Sherwan, who had also been overpowered by the noxious influences of the gases, but whose life was fortunately preserved. A third time poor Walsh entered the sewer, probably overcome by the excitement of the moment, and the stupifying influence of the atmosphere which he was breathing, for his doing so could serve no purpose. The crowd outside waited anxiously his return, but he did not reappear, and it soon became apparent that he had fallen a victim.—On Monday, at one o'clock, an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford and a highly-respectable jury, on the bodies of Henry Wells, John Walsh, Daniel Port, John Attwood, and Thomas Gee, the five persons who lost their lives. After a prolonged inquiry the coroner adjourned the inquest temporarily.

Fire at Gordon Castle.—On Sunday, about mid-day, the people of Fochabers were startled by hearing the bells of Gordon Castle (the seat of his Grace the Duke of Richmond) ring a loud and alarming peal, and in a few minutes smoke and flames were visible. Large numbers of people, fearing the castle was on fire, at once took the road thither, in order to lend their aid in extinguishing the flames. It was found, however, that it was the offices only which were on fire, and after considerable exertions the flames were extinguished at a late hour in the afternoon, but not before a haystack and agricultural implements, valued at between £200 and £300, had been destroyed. The property was insured.

Disastrous Fire at the Great Western Cotton Works, Bristol.—A most alarming and destructive fire broke out last week at the Great Western Cotton Works, Barton-hill, Bristol, a pile of buildings erected at an immense cost, with a view to the introduction of the cotton manufacture into the west of England. The fire could not be got under until the part of the building in which it originated was completely gutted, and the whole of the valuable machinery and some thousand pounds' worth of raw cotton reduced to ashes. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained; but there is no reason to suppose that it was otherwise than accidental.

Dreadful Explosion and Loss of Life.—At the close of last week (Friday night), shortly before eleven o'clock, much alarm was occasioned in the immediate vicinity of Brook-street, Bermondsey, by an explosion upon the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Barlin, firework-maker, carrying on business at No. 4 in that street, by which two, if not more, lives were sacrificed, and several persons severely injured. Mrs. Barlin states that her husband had been in the habit of making fireworks for some time in the house in Brook-street. They were generally made in the front parlour, where they also took their meals, and the upper portion was used partly as "stores" and bedrooms. She had nine children, all of whom, with herself, her husband, the female Phœby Wynn, and the man Baldwin, were in the house at the time of the accident. The youngest children, James and Alfred (both deceased), were asleep in the front room up stairs, and three others in the back room; the remainder were with her at work with their father, "finishing off" a large order. It consisted of many grosses of squibs, crackers, catherine wheels, blue candles, &c. She cannot say the exact quantity, but there were considerable quantities, and all that had to be done to them was tying them up and sealing them with wax. The man Baldwin had been with them but a day or so to assist in completing the order. They were at work in the front parlour, when, at about ten minutes past ten o'clock, she asked her husband if he would have supper, alluding to the time. He answered in the affirmative, and called Charles, their son, to hand him over a chair. This the young man was in the act of doing when, in passing the chair over the table, he knocked it against a lighted naphtha-lamp hanging from the ceiling, and the jerk threw a piece of the red-hot wick amongst the fireworks piled up on the table beneath. It was seen by the whole of them to fall among the stock, and they instantly attempted to prevent the combustible materials from igniting; but, alas! it was beyond their means, for a bundle of crackers exploded the moment the burning wick touched them, and, flying about the place, almost instantaneously set light to heaps of fireworks in other parts of the room, notwithstanding they one and all combated with the exploding articles with all their might, by trampling them under their feet and throwing water on them. This they continued as long as they were able, and finding the fire becoming fiercer, and burning sulphur affecting her senses, she made her escape into the back yard, followed by her husband, and she imagined that both her sons and the man Baldwin escaped at the same time. The poor boy Charles was severely injured in an attempt to rescue his mother. At present Mrs. Barlin is quite unconscious that any of her family are lost. The poor woman is shockingly injured; her face, neck, and arms are greatly burnt, and it is much feared she will lose her eyesight. She frequently inquires for her son Charles, but it is not deemed prudent to communicate tidings of him or of the fate of her younger children. In the course of Saturday afternoon the sufferers were visited by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the rector of Bermondsey, who kindly condoled with them, and promised his attention to the condition of the remainder of the family, who are lodged in Bermondsey workhouse. The condition of the survivors at Guy's Hospital is thus reported by the principal surgeon:—"William Barlin, aged forty-six, severe burns over the arms, face, and head; going on favourably. Ann Barlin, aged forty, his wife; face, head, and lower part of the body very much burnt; hopes entertained of her recovery. Charles Barlin, aged seventeen, son of the former; face shockingly disfigured, and arms and chest burned; favourable symptoms of recovery. Phœbe Wynn, aged twenty-two; extensive lacerations of the thigh by falling on some spikes in leaping from the first-floor window; in a fair way of recovery." The latter unfortunate creature, strange to say, was found by the police lying weltering in her blood near Newington. It seems that after she was extricated by some persons from the spikes she ran away towards her mother's house, which is situate in the above locality; she exhaustion, however, overcame her from loss of blood, and she dropped on the pavement, where she was picked up by the police. From the devastating consequences of the explosion it is obvious that a large quantity of powder and other combustible material must have been on the premises, although it is denied by Barlin and his wife; and much surprise has been manifested by the inhabitants at the apparent neglect of the police in allowing so dangerous a trade to be carried on in so crowded a neighbourhood.——Tuesday, at one o'clock, Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, and a jury of inhabitants of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, assembled at the King John's Head public-house, Abbey-street, for the purpose of inquiring into the deaths of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the explosion which took place in that locality on Friday evening last. The names of the deceased parties were George Barlow, aged forty; William Barlin, aged twenty; James Barlin, aged four years; and Thomas Barlin, aged 18 months. The names of the jury having been called over, the coroner inquired if the bodies of the deceased could be identified, or if they were so mutilated and destroyed as to make that impossible?—Mr. Slow, the summoning officer, said the bodies were in such a state that they could not be identified.—Coroner: What state are those parties in who were carried to the hospital?—Mr. Slow: Three of them are in such a state that they cannot come out.—Coroner: Did they work on the premises?—Mr. Slow: Yes.—Coroner: Can you show the number of persons who were present at the time of the occurrence?—Mr. Slow: Yes, by a boy who was there at the time.—Coroner: Can you tell the number of persons who are missing?—Mr. Slow:—I cannot say.—Coroner: I have put these questions that I may know how we can proceed, for I know nothing of the facts at present. As all personal identity is destroyed, we must consider them as persons unknown.—The jury, having been sworn, proceeded with the coroner to view the bodies, which were lying at the workhouse. After some further conversation the coroner said that the case was one in which the strictest investigation was necessary; he should, therefore, adjourn the inquiry for three weeks, viz., to Tuesday, Nov. 6. The inquiry was accordingly adjourned to the day named.

Horrible Attempt of a Father to Deprive his Daughter of Sight.—Last week a young girl, apparently about seventeen years of age, called at the police-office, Whitehaven, and entreated Inspector Hall, the officer on duty at the time, to take her into custody, alleging that her father, who accompanied her, had threatened to take away her life, and she was afraid he really would murder her. Indeed, her father, she said, had attempted to execute his threats only the previous evening, as she lay asleep in bed at home, having actually tried to cut out her eyes with a knife, which murderous intention she had great difficulty in preventing. In confirmation of her story she called the attention of the inspector to a wound underneath one of her eyes, pointing out an incision made by the point of a knife inflicted by the sanguinary monster, her father, preparatory to his unheard-of cruelty. He was committed for two months for the assault. Such a wretch should not be permitted to remain at large. We hope that some of the many humane ladies with which England abounds will take this poor girl into their care, for preservation from any future injury on the part of her most unnatural parent.

Murder at Gloucester.—A shocking event has occurred at Gloucester. Two boatmen, on board a vessel lying in the river there, fell out, and fought on board their boat. One of them threatened to throw the other overboard, and made two attempts to carry his threat into execution. He succeeded in the second, threw his mate into the rapid stream, and he was drowned. The deceased and the prisoner were both young men. The inquest upon the body of the unfortunate man was concluded at eight o'clock on Monday night, before Samuel Mayer, Esq., coroner for East Gloucestershire. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Goodgrom, who was committed on the coroner's warrant for trial at the next March assizes for the county.

Horrible Murder of a Wife and Child at Clapham.—On Saturday morning, soon after Mr. Paynter had taken his seat upon the bench, Mr. Parrott, jun., surgeon, of Clapham-common, arrived at the court and gave the startling intelligence that he was in attendance to give evidence upon a charge of murder of a woman and child that had taken place at an early hour that morning. In the course of an hour the murderer was brought into court in the custody of Mr. Coleman, the inspector of the Clapham district, and placed in the dock. There were very few persons assembled, as the dreadful affair was comparatively unknown beyond the immediate locality. The prisoner, who is a middle-aged man, with nothing ferocious in his appearance, but much the reverse, was described in the charge-sheet as James Weston, aged thirty-nine, labourer, and the words of the charge were "wilfully murdering Mary Weston, his wife, and Maria Elizabeth Weston, their child, by cutting their throats with a razor, in the parish of Clapham."—The first witness examined was William Coleman, who stated: I am one of the inspectors of police, and have the control of the Clapham section of the V division. This morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock, the prisoner came to the station, and, addressing me, said, "I have come to give myself up." I asked him what for? and he said, "For murder." [Here the prisoner burst into a paroxysm of grief, which lasted for several minutes.] I perceived that there were marks of blood on his hands and coat, and I asked him who it was that he had murdered? and he said his wife. I asked him why he had murdered her, and how he did it? He replied, "With a razor;" and he then put his hand to his waistcoat-pocket, and handed this razor to me (a black-handled one). I saw that it was covered with blood. I then asked him his name and where he lived, and he answered, "James Weston, Carpenter's-buildings, Clapham." I asked him if he had any other articles in his possession? when he handed me three knives, as also the key of his apartments. I then at once despatched Sergeant Langton to his residence. Sergeant Langton was present, and heard all that transpired up to this time. After Sergeant Langton was gone, the prisoner said, "I have also murdered my child." I asked him the sex of the child, and he said it was a girl, and aged one year and nine months. He then said, "There is another child there also, I wish you would send after the man to have her taken away." I asked him how he came to do it, and whether he had had any quarrel with his wife? and he replied, "They were in the habit of having trifling broils, like other people, but nothing of a serious nature. I went to bed comfortably last night, and felt so up to four o'clock this morning, and after it struck four I got out of bed, struck a light with a match, went down stairs and fetched a razor (the one produced), but when I returned I felt that I could not do it; but after being tempted I formed a resolution, and attacked my wife as she was dressing herself in bed." The prisoner afterwards uttered several incoherent expressions, having no reference whatever to what had transpired; but from the nature of those expressions I believed him to be insane. The prisoner further said, speaking of his wife, "We were to have been disgraced to-day, and I could not bear it."——On Monday morning Mr. Higgs, the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, held an inquest at the Two Brewers Tavern, Clapham-rise, on the bodies of Maria Weston and Maria Elizabeth Weston. The particulars which transpired agree with what is stated above. After remaining with closed doors for about five minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Weston. The witnesses were then bound over to prosecute.—A subscription was made by the jury for the benefit of the poor little girl who survives.—There can be little doubt that this unfortunate criminal labours under aberration of intellect. He appears very dejected, and cried bitterly nearly the whole of Sunday. Two turnkeys have been placed with him to watch over him day and night.

IRELAND.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough arrived in Dublin a few days ago, from England, and, having visited the Lord Lieutenant, the noble earl and his lovely bride proceeded by the Great Southern and Western Railway, *en route* for the county of Kilkenny, to join the Ladies Ponsonby at the family residence at Piltown.

An interesting and highly-important statement appears in *Saunders's News Letter* respecting the inland navigation of Ireland. Amid the difficulties and the disorganization produced by years of famine, the great work of the navigation of the Shannon holds out hopes of future and permanent prosperity for the country.

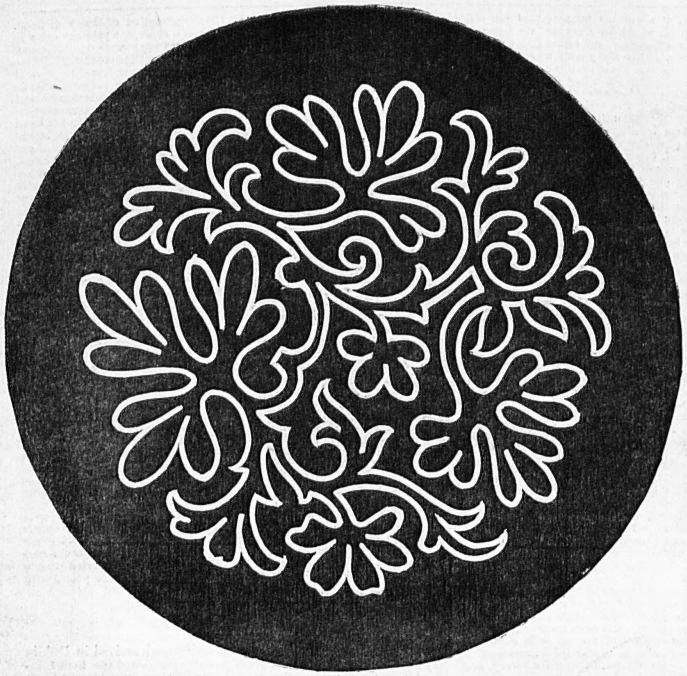
English Enterprise. — An English capitalist has visited Tipperary to take a large piece of land for the purpose of cultivating chicory. He requires several hundred acres of the richest soil contiguous to a railway or river, as he will export the produce to the English markets. Should he settle down here, he will build a manufactory for preparing the chicory roots, and give a great deal of employment. We understand that chicory, which is a sort of dandelion, is grown largely in some parts of England.

Crop-lifting.—This movement is spreading as rapidly as the most ardent friends of disorder and anarchy could desire. In the south it seems to be the only industrial occupation which has as yet caught the fancy of the peasantry of Munster.

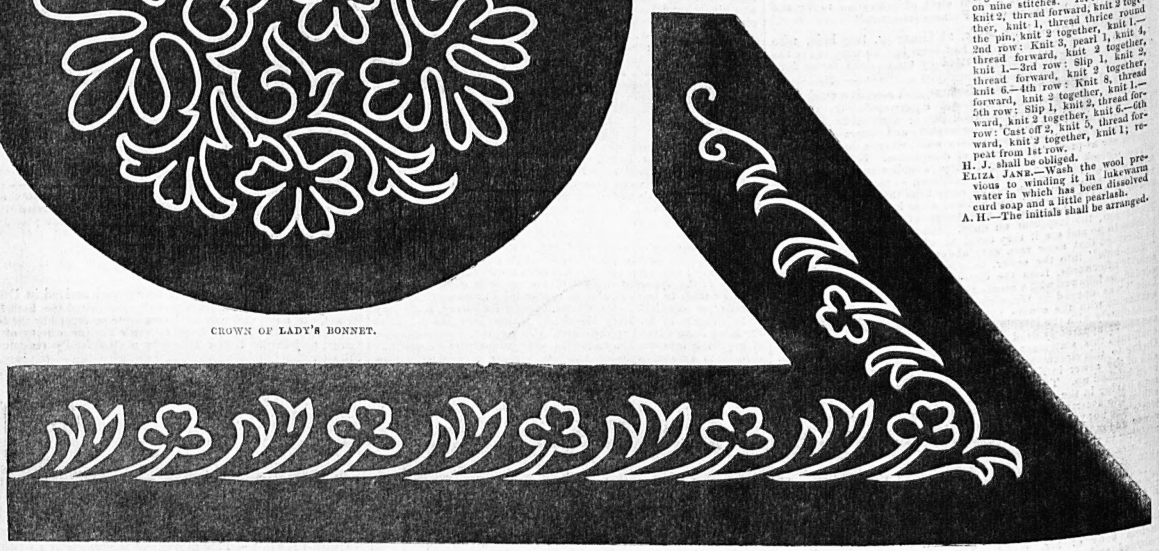
The Irish papers contain an account of the atrocious murder of Mr. Cage; agent to Sir St. George Gore. On Sunday, the 14th, at half-past ten o'clock, the unconscious victim was shot while turning an angle of the road from Endrim through Creggan. Three shots were discharged, all of which took effect. The neck was pierced by five bullets; and the collar of the coat and the neckcloth were blown off, and afterwards picked up. The body was riddled up the left side with slugs and bullets. So deadly was the aim that he fell instantly from the horse on the man walking by his side, and with a heavy "Oh!" life was extinct.

Conflict in the King's County.—The preaching of the crusade against rents has already been attended by results which might easily have been foreseen by any person having the slightest acquaintance with the ordinary course of Irish "popular" agitation. The struggle between law and anarchy has commenced at Kiffin; and, so far as operations have proceeded, the latter has gained advantage over the former. At the instance of a man named Keyes, the police were assailed by a volley of firearms, causing the death of sub-constable Patrick Mortimer, inflicting mortal wounds on two others of the party; seriously injuring constable Balfour, of Mountbolus, on the right hip, also perforating his pouchbox with several slugs; and depriving constable Hall of three fingers of his left hand. Four shots were immediately returned by the police, and it is supposed with deadly effect. One of them was discharged by sub-constable Mortimer, after receiving his death-wound; two by sub-constable Gleeson, though he had his thigh broken in two places. After the exchange of shots, the assailing party passed off with great rapidity from the scene of bloodshed. It is said that they consisted of between 100 and 150, and that one-third of them were armed. Keyes was tenant to the Rev. John Baldwin, of Castlecuff, and he was removing his crop and his cattle from his farm, which is in the neighbourhood of Clonaslee.

Mysterious Murder.—Sub-inspector Heard (says the *Limerick Chronicle*) of Castle Connell, has succeeded in bringing to light as mysterious and unnatural a murder as was ever perpetrated in this county. The alleged murderer was brother to the innocent victim whose life he took away, through lucre, for the purpose of possessing himself of a small sum, not more than £50, bequeathed by his father to the sister, a girl only twelve years of age. About two years since this foul deed was perpetrated at Murroe, by a man named James Healy. Soon after, the girl being missed from home, suspicion attached to her brother, who was arrested twice, but at the time no proof could be had to warrant his being brought to justice. "Murder cries to Heaven for vengeance," and in this case the will of the Almighty has been manifest in corroboration of the truth of the proverb. A quarrel, having arisen between the families of Healy and Browe, led to the discovery of the foul deed. One accused the other of "evil deeds and wicked acts," until the mystery was disclosed. The police were called upon, and in a quarry discovered the remains (only bones) of the murdered girl, where they had been deposited at the period the atrocious murder was perpetrated. James Healy was immediately arrested, and the circumstantial evidence that will be adduced against him is deemed sufficient to lead to his prosecution at the next assizes.



CROWN OF LADY'S BONNET.



CURTAIN OF LADY'S BONNET.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHRISTABEL.—The design required will be prepared with as little delay as possible, and the information requested will be communicated.

LADY ISABELLA B.—The easiest method is to use a pounced pattern, and this is prepared in the following manner:—Trace the outline of the design on thin paper, and then pierce the tracing with holes of an equal size; place the pattern thus prepared on the cashmere, keeping it quite firm by means of weights. Rub the outline over with pounce; and, if this is done skilfully, on removing the paper the pattern will be found distinctly marked on the material. This must be rendered permanent by tracing it over with a sable pencil and a composition prepared by mixing one of the bladder-colours used by artists with varnish and spirit of turpentine. Finely-ground pumice is used for pounce; and, if required for a white or light material, add a little prepared charcoal. With the aid of the instructions in Miss Lambert's "Hand-book of Needlework" it is quite practicable for a lady to teach herself the art of embroidery.

L. W.—Attention will be given to the request.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The initial letters and designs required shall be prepared without delay.

LADY G. H.—The names shall be arranged in the style described, and will appear in an early number. The dots are to be simply worked over, not made open eyelet-holes.

THE MOUNTAIN FLOWER shall be obliged in both requests at the very earliest opportunity.

AMANDA.—The pattern is in the hands of the artist, who shall again be reminded. Half an ounce of wool will be required, and pins Nos. 10 and 14.

MISS B.—The name shall be arranged, and the pattern alluded to inserted.

CONSTANCE GREVILLE.—Russian braiding is the description used, and this may be procured at any Berlin warehouse at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. the piece, according to colour. The cost for tracing patterns depends upon the size of the article for which it is designed.

ELIZABETH will find the following edge suitable for the purpose:—Cast on nine stitches. 1st row: Slip 1, knit 2, thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, thread thrice round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 1.—2nd row: Knit 3, purl 1, knit 4, thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1.—3rd row: Slip 1, knit 2, thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 6.—4th row: Knit 8, thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1.—5th row: Slip 1, knit 2, thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 6.—6th row: Cast off 2, knit 5, thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1; repeat from 1st row.

H. J. shall be obliged.

ELIZA JANE.—Wash the wool previous to winding it in lukewarm water in which has been dissolved curd soap and a little pearlash.

A. H.—The initials shall be arranged.







THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

BRAIDWORK.

LADY'S BONNET.

The illustrated design represents the half of the front and the crown of the bonnet.

Velvet and silk braid, the colour of the material.

Draw the design upon the velvet and sew on the braid.

EMBROIDERY.

CORNER, NAMES, AND INITIAL LETTERS.

French embroidery cotton No. 120.

Work in satin, buttonhole, or in tambour stitch, as may be preferred.

ALEXINA'S wishes shall receive the attention requested.

FANNY.—Net for the Hair.—Two skeins of netting silk mesh No. 8, and half a yard of elastic ribbon, will be required. Commence with a foundation of 40 loops; join, and net 10 rounds; then net 2 loops in every loop; net 40 more rounds; pass the elastic through the last round. A cord and tassels are improvements.

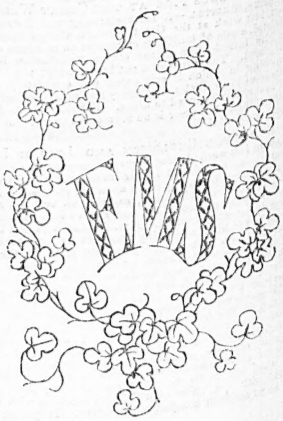
K. F. is referred to M. Heilbronner, 261, Regent-street, where she will procure every material required for the work-table.

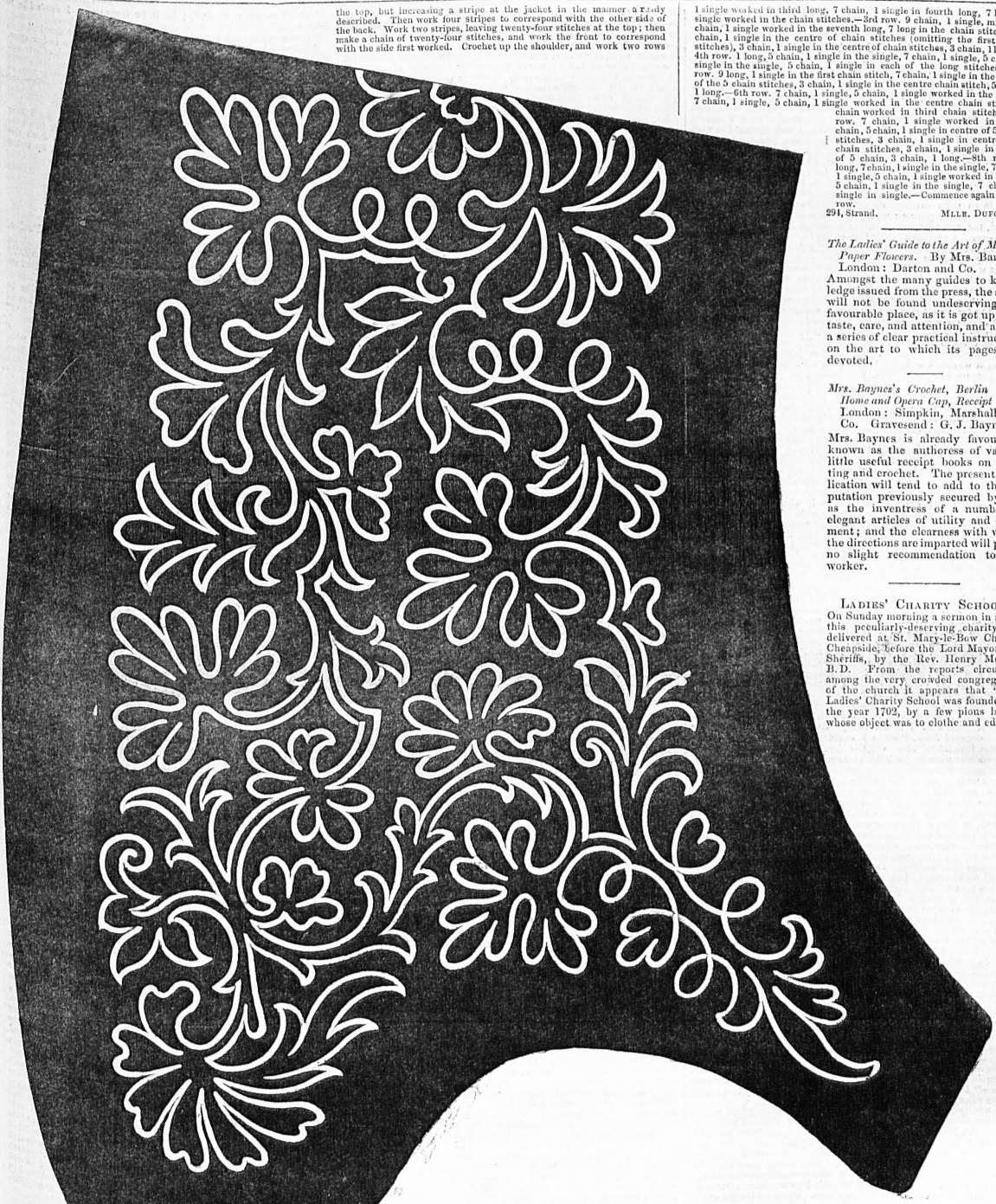
HARRIET.—The pattern shall be put into progress without delay.

O. G.—The subjoined are directions for working a polka jacket for a child between the ages of one and two years:—*Materials*—*Five ounces of imperial blue three-thread fleecy; two ounces of imperial white.*—This jacket









LADY'S BONNET.

the top, but increasing a stripe at the jacket in the manner already described. Then work four stripes to correspond with the other side of the back. Work two stripes, leaving twenty-four stitches at the top; then make a chain of twenty-four stitches, and work the front to correspond with the side first worked. Crochet up the shoulder, and work two rows of double crochet round the neck. With white work three stripes down the fronts, round the collar and the edge of the jacket, in chain stitch open crochet, increasing at the corners.—*For the Sleeves*—Make a chain the width of the armhole, and work six stripes, decreasing at each end of the row; then work three stripes without decreasing. Crochet the sides together, and work a cuff with white wool to correspond with the edging round the jacket.

MINNA.—It is presumed that the following directions for working Grecian Edging will be found sufficiently explicit:—Make a chain of 15 stitches.—1st row. 1 long, 5 chain; repeat to end of chain.—2nd row. 7 chain, 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single worked in second long, 7 chain, 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single worked in third long, 7 chain, 1 single in fourth long, 7 long, 1 single worked in the chain stitches.—3rd row. 9 chain, 1 single, miss 2, 9 chain, 1 single worked in the seventh long, 7 long in the chain stitches, 5 chain, 1 single in the centre of chain stitches (omitting the first chain stitches), 3 chain, 1 single in the centre of chain stitches, 3 chain, 1 long.—4th row. 1 long, 5 chain, 1 single in the single, 7 chain, 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single in the single, 5 chain, 1 single in each of the long stitches.—5th row. 9 long, 1 single in the first chain stitch, 7 chain, 1 single in the centre of the 5 chain stitches, 3 chain, 1 single in the centre chain stitch, 5 chain, 1 long.—6th row. 7 chain, 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single worked in the single, 7 chain, 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single worked in the centre chain stitch, 7 chain worked in third chain stitch.—7th row. 7 chain, 1 single worked in third chain, 5 chain, 1 single in centre of 5 chain stitches, 3 chain, 1 single in centre of 7 chain stitches, 3 chain, 1 single in centre of 5 chain, 3 chain, 1 long.—8th row. 1 long, 7 chain, 1 single in the single, 7 chain, 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single worked in single, 5 chain, 1 single in the single, 7 chain, 1 single in single.—Commence again at 3rd row.

294, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

The Ladies' Guide to the Art of Making Paper Flowers. By Mrs. Bartlett. London: Darton and Co.

Amongst the many guides to knowledge issued from the press, the above will not be found undeserving of a favourable place, as it is got up with taste, care, and attention, and affords a series of clear practical instructions on the art to which its pages are devoted.

Mrs. Baynes's Crochet, Berlin Wool, Home and Opera Cap, Receipt Book. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Gravesend: G. J. Baynes.

Mrs. Baynes is already favourably known as the authoress of various little useful receipt books on knitting and crochet. The present publication will tend to add to the reputation previously secured by her as the inventress of a number of elegant articles of utility and ornament; and the clearness with which the directions are imparted will prove no slight recommendation to the worker.

LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—On Sunday morning a sermon in aid of this peculiarly-deserving charity was delivered at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D. From the reports circulated among the very crowded congregation of the church it appears that "The Ladies' Charity School was founded in the year 1702, by a few pious ladies, whose object was to clothe and educate female children of poor deserving parents, in such a manner as should make them faithful, industrious, and intelligent servants. In the year 1755 the subscribers, having found that, if these objects were to be obtained, the girls must be taken entirely under their own care, determined upon taking them into the house and wholly maintaining them, relying upon the blessings of a gracious Providence, and increased public support, to sustain their efforts to increase the utility of the school. The plans then adopted have, with a few variations and improvements, been continued to the present period with the greatest success, and upwards of 1400 children have received the benefits derivable therefrom." The reverend preacher, having alluded to the facts thus briefly set forth, concluded a most eloquent appeal by especially inviting the attention and co-operation of ladies, upon the ground that it was emphatically a ladies' charity: it was founded by ladies, is under the entire superintendence of ladies, and every lady subscriber had free access to the school-house at pleasure. At the conclusion of divine service a collection was made, amounting to the liberal and gratifying sum of £90.

COUNTRY QUARTERS.

BY THE

COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

CHAPTER LXIII.

The Countess O'Neill determined on passing a few days at Clifton, the salubrity of the air of which she had often heard praised, and she and her fair granddaughter proceeded to that place to recover the fatigue of their voyage. Mrs. O'Flaherty declared her desire to adopt the same course, much against the wish of Judy, who felt herself insecure as long as she remained so near the custom-house officer, who might, as she intimated to Patrick, at any time give information against her, and have her transported or hanged. Short as the voyage had been, the Countess O'Neill thought that Grace had derived benefit from it, and she herself, too, experienced an improvement. She was driven over the breezy downs in an open carriage with her grandmother every day, and, as she inhaled the pure air wafted from the sea, her spirits became cheered, the roses of health again revisited her cheeks, and her eyes resumed a portion of their former lustre. Finding her darling derive so much benefit from Clifton, her grandmother decided on remaining there for some time. The only drawback to their comfort was, that Mrs. O'Flaherty and her suite had taken up their abode in the same hotel; and the mistress was so foolish, and helpless, and the maid so very *Irish* in her ways, as to excite more attention than could be agreeable to the countess, who, continually referred to for advice on the most trivial occasions, heartily wished Mrs. O'Flaherty would depart for the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Hudson; a step, however, which that lady seemed by no means anxious to take. "I'll go next week" would be the answer to the oft-repeated remonstrances of her friend; or, "This is Friday; it wouldn't be lucky to travel on a Friday." Yet still was her departure postponed, and the comfort of the countess and Grace broken in upon by her presence.

Judy had already conceived a strong prejudice against England and the English, and endeavoured to instil a similar sentiment into the mind of her weak mistress, who seldom had an opinion of her own. "Shure they must be the dirtiest people on the face of the earth," would Judy say, "to be everlastingly cleaning and scrubbing themselves and everything about them. If you want to have a bit of chat with any of the housemaids, just to kill the time, they will go on trundling their mops or sweeping with their brushes, and be off before one has half finished one's story. They won't let even a poor spider alone, but brush away every cobweb without mercy. Then, they don't understand half what one says to 'em; and, if you try 'em with a joke, they grin in your face and say, "That's a Hirish bull," the poor ignorant creatures!"

The fact was that, unused to an idle life, Judy began to find time hang very heavily on her hands. She had no cronies to go and bestow her tediousness on; no friends of whom to excite the envy by the exhibition of her finery, and by the recapitulation of the fine clothes and gold of her mistress. Another circumstance, too, which might have considerably assisted to prejudice her against England was, the impossibility of finding any pure potheen in the place. Wanting this "cordial drop to make the bitter draught of life go down," a paradise would appear a desert to Judy; and she wondered that her mistress was not so much disgusted with England as she was.

After a fortnight's stay at Clifton, Mrs. O'Flaherty and *suite* set out for their final destination, to the great relief of the Countess O'Neill and Grace, who were heartily tired of the heavy burden the society of the old lady inflicted on them. Patrick had great difficulty in preventing Judy from making loud remonstrances and reclamations against the charges in the bill of her mistress,—she declaring it was a downright sin and shame to submit to such robberies. "What! let 'em charge 5*s.* for a roast chicken?" said the enraged Jury, "when I could get one twice as good in dear ould Ireland for 10*d.* Oh, the cheats!"

The waiters were in the habit of bringing the London papers to the sitting-room of the Countess O'Neill, and Grace generally read their contents aloud to her grandmother. One evening while she was thus occupied the following paragraph met her eye:—which to state that Lord Mordant was among the passengers drowned in"—— She uttered a faint shriek, the paper dropped from her hand, and she sank on the sofa in a state of insensibility. The countess, shocked and alarmed beyond measure, rang the bell, had her maid summoned, and a medical man sent for. Grace was removed to her chamber, and every means were tried to restore her suspended animation. It was long before the efforts used were crowned with success; but, when her consciousness returned, she became a prey to the deepest grief. She no longer, as hitherto, endeavoured to conceal her ill-fated attachment from her grandmother, but wept on her bosom in silent but poignant woe. And truly did the countess sympathize in her sorrow, and by the utmost tenderness did she try to mitigate it. She uttered no vain words of consolation, for she felt the time was not yet come when any such could be listened to with patience, but she mingled her tears with those of the mourner; she pressed her fevered hand with fondness, she bathed her burning temples with cooling applications, and she smoothed her pillow in the hope that the exhaustion which follows deep affliction might induce sleep. After some hours had elapsed, and Grace had grown more calm, she begged her grandmother to read the fatal announcement, and make her acquainted with all its details. Observing the hesitation and unwillingness of the countess, who feared that her compliance with this request might occasion a fresh paroxysm of grief in her granddaughter, Grace said, "It is better, I feel it is, that I should know all. My pride is over—it is dead with him. And now, dearest grandmother, that he is no more"—a torrent of tears streaming down her pale cheeks—"I may own that I loved him—oh, how fondly!—in spite of every effort to conquer my affection for him."

The newspaper was brought, and the poor old countess, with a tremulous voice and eyes dimmed with tears, read the sad news. It stated that a packet from Holyhead to Dublin had been lost with all her crew and passengers, of whom only one person had been saved by the crew of a merchant vessel; and that it had been ascertained that Lord Mordant, who had lately succeeded his brother in the title, had embarked in that packet. Now that she believed him lost to her for ever, Grace's love assumed a fervour, a tenderness, she attempted not to subdue. Pride no longer urged her to concealment, and she opened her whole heart, so long closed, to her fond parent—her truest, purest friend—and poured forth its treasured secret. How did the countess pity her darling as she listened to the narrative of her longsuffering—her vain endeavours to subdue what she believed to be an unrequited passion! She encouraged her confidence, for she knew that it would lighten the load of grief that else might press too heavily on that youthful heart and delicate frame. She listened to the praises of Mordant uttered by Grace, who now could find only perfections in *him* so truly loved, so deeply mourned, and often added her own commendations. The sympathy of her grandmother soothed the grief it could not subdue in Grace. By degrees it became less poignant. Resignation to the will of Heaven, of which her grandmother had given so admirable an example in her own case, took the place of the wild and uncontrollable sorrow that for the first weeks had overwhelmed Grace. She would entreat the countess to relate to her all the sad details of her own bereavement long years before; would mingle her tears with those that never failed to bedew the face of her grandmother when she recalled the heavy trial of the past; and the similarity of their afflictions awakened such an increase of affection in her heart for this dear, this revered parent, that she felt as if she had never loved her as she merited to be loved, until now. Always docile and unselfish, Grace became still more so every day. She felt it to be her duty to struggle against sorrow, and to submit to the care necessary for the restoration of her shattered health, for the sake of that dear parent who had been so severely schooled in affliction, and who would be left desolate were she to sink into a premature grave. The thought of an early death is the most soothing to the youthful mind when visited by its first heavy sorrow. To rejoin the loved dead, whose departure from earth has clouded over all the sunshine of life, becomes the first wish—the first hope. And Grace could not have conquered this wish—this hope—nor have refrained from accelerating its fruition, had she not loved her grandmother so tenderly, and remembered how dreary would her existence be if left alone on earth; it will try to live for her," thought Grace. "When she is called hence there will be no longer any motive for me to bear the heavy load of life. I will then resign myself to the grief which will be so heightened by her loss, and trust in Heaven to be soon summoned to rejoin those too dear to be ever forgotten—ever less mourned than now."

The Countess O'Neill was one of the few on earth who could truly comprehend and appreciate a character like her granddaughter's. It greatly resembled her own; and perhaps this family resemblance rendered it more intelligible to her. Traits of character, like features and forms, often transmitted from parents to their offspring. When this moral and physical resemblance occurs in superior natures the individuals are instinctively drawn closer to each other by a secret sympathy. This was the case with the Countess O'Neill and her granddaughter; and when, to mitigate the grief of Grace in its first bitterness, the countess revealed all she had herself endured, it was from a presentiment that it would produce a salutary effect. Nor was she disappointed. In the sympathy now more than ever established between them the great difference in their ages was forgotten, and neither could in a companion of equal years have found a more perfect accordance in sentiment and opinions than in each other. Happy was it for both that this harmony existed, for it kept the heart of the aged woman still young, and that of the youthful one from sinking into despair. After a sojourn of several weeks at Clifton, the Countess O'Neill and her granddaughter proceeded to Devonshire, and took up their abode at Torquay. The beauty of the scenery, and the balmy air of this favoured spot, had an efficacious effect on the health of both. Though pensive, Grace was resigned to her fate; and all who have ever experienced the gradual transition from bitter grief to resignation know that, although life can no longer offer prospects of happiness once held forth by the bright enchantress, Hope, the certainty that henceforth Destiny can inflict no blow like that which destroyed our anticipations keeps us free from the fears and anxiety which ever await those who have something to lose—something to tremble for. The calm of monotony—that tideless sea on which time floats on to eternity, and which ever follows the death of hope—is not without its benefit. The mind reposes, the heart beats languidly, the nerves are no longer strained to torture; the blood appears to stagnate in the veins, and the acute sense of suffering seems lost. This torpid condition is a relief after violent emotions have prostrated us. It is a repose like that of sleep after great moral and physical wretchedness; yet, strange to say, this unnatural state of apathy brought back health, by slow but sure degrees, to the stricken deer whose heart had been deeply wounded. But with returning health the elasticity, the cheerfulness of spirits which appertain to youth, came not. If Grace no longer wept in agony as when she first heard of the death of Mordant, she was never seen to smile, but passed through the routine of her cheerless existence as one who neither felt nor expected any pleasure or change in it. She would sit for hours by her grandmother, her eyes fixed on the sea, the monotony of its ebb and flow soothing her mind. But she would turn from it when, ruffled, it assumed a changeful aspect, lest it might awaken fearful memories to disturb the torpor in which she was plunged. Thus days and weeks, unmarked by change, rolled on unheeded. The Countess O'Neill declined making any acquaintances; so the solitude in which she and Grace found an opiate, if not a balm, for care, was as unbroken as they wished it to be. From Mrs. James Hunter they received a most cordial invitation to visit her in the country, written as soon after her accouchement as she was permitted to use her pen. Mrs. O'Flaherty, owing to her dilatoriness on her route, did not arrive at her daughter's until some weeks after Honor, to the inexpressible joy of her husband and his parents, had given birth to a son and heir—an event which ensured the old lady a most hearty welcome, and in the satisfaction of which her strange and incomprehensible delays on her journey were forgotten or forgiven. The elegance and comfort of her daughter's house, the high estimation in which she was held, and the kind and matronly grace of looks and manners which had replaced the former levity and giddiness of Honor, astonished as much as they delighted the weak but fond mother. She found herself, as the mother of Mrs. James Hunter and the grandmother of the infant heir to the house of Hunter, looked upon as a person of no little importance; and this homage, to which, poor woman, she had never been accustomed, highly flattered her. The apartments fitted up for her exclusive use she was never tired of admiring; and Judy, to whom she addressed her exclamations of rapture, admitted that she believed that in all Ireland, not even in Dublin Castle, the residence of the Lord and Lady Lieutenant, could there be found anything to equal these rooms. "Only it's a pity," added Judy, "that there's no convenient closets where one could put aside anything one didn't want all the world to see"—Judy's thoughts reverting to certain bottles which she had sense enough to know ought not to be exposed to the observation "of them spiteful English servants, who are always on the look-out for subjects to chatter about."

"And how friendly and cordial my son-in-law was," said Mrs. O'Flaherty. "He's greatly improved, Judy, since he left Ireland. He begged me to make myself quite at home, and ask, without being shy, for everything I might want."

"Yes, ma'am; and I must say he was very purlite to me. 'How do ye do, Mrs. Judy?' says he. 'Pretty well, I thank you, sir,' says I; 'and I hope you're the same. You've got as elegant a son and heir, sir, as I ever set my two eyes on, and I wish you joy of him.' 'Thank you, Mrs. Judy,' says he, 'and I've got the best wife in the world. There's nothing like an Irish wife, Mrs. Judy.' Now, I call that very purlite, ma'am."

"True for you, Judy. Oh! if the people at home were just to see this place, and the elegance and grandeur of everything, how surprised they would be! And yet Honor seems to think nothing at all about it, but takes everything quite cool, just as if she had been used to nothing else all her life."

"And I'd advise them to do just the same, ma'am, and not give the good-for-nothing English servants the satisfaction of seeing you are astonished or gratified. For my part I'll keep them at a civil distance, and throw the grandeur and elegance of Ireland in their teeth whenever I speak to them."

"Did you see the lace cap and the lace trimming of the robe my grandson had on? I'm sure it must have cost £20 if it cost a farthing."

"Indeed I did, ma'am; and I'm sure the Lord Lieutenant's son never had a finer. Oh, what a pity it is I can't read and write! It vexes the heart of me to think of it; for if I could only write I'd send such accounts of this place as would make the people at home go half mad with envy and jealousy. Well, I must say Miss Honor was born with a silver spoon in her mouth, and well knew what she was about when she ran off with Mr. Hunter."

"Don't mention it, Judy; let it be forgotten. I don't like to think of it."

"It's only between ourselves, ma'am, that I'd mention it."

"When I looked at her, Judy, holding her infant in her arms, with her eyes fixed on its innocent face with such a look of love and happiness, it brought the tears into my eyes; and then Mr. James Hunter stooped down and kissed the dear little fellow so gently, as if he was afraid his lips might hurt it, and Honor glanced at her husband so kindly that it moved me, and I prayed in my heart that God would bless them both and their child."

"Amen!" said Judy; "and God *will* bless them, for I hear they are so good to the poor that there's not a cottage in all the neighbourhood from the warm hearts of which prayers don't rise up to Heaven for them, just as the blue smoke mounts up to the sky from the heat of the chimney."

(*To be continued.*)

LITERATURE.

The Court and Reign of Francis I. of France. By Miss Pardoe. Two vols. Bentley.

Miss Pardoe is a delightful writer, and, whether historically accurate to the letter or not, her portraitures, if even filled up by her own speculations, are preferable to the hard outlines of history, in a popular view at all events. This adds another to her many triumphs; and we rejoice at it for our own sakes as well as for hers.

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS.

"While the King was in the last agony, the Dauphin, who, whatever might be his failings, was endowed with a depth of feeling which caused him for the moment to forget all his real or imagined wrongs, cast himself in a fit of bitter grief upon the bed of his wife; while Catherine de Medici herself, seated upon a low stool, remained with her face buried in her hands, like one utterly oppressed by sorrow, and did not reply to his lamentations by a single syllable. There were, however, other watchers in that spacious room, as anxious though less absorbed than either the future sovereign or his wife. The one was Diane de Poitiers, who, with flashing eyes and hurried step, traversed the floor, listening to every sound, and awaiting from moment to moment the announcement which was to make her a queen in all save the empty name; and the other was the Count d'Aumale, the friend and favourite of the Dauphin, who, in his impatience, repeatedly passed from the chamber of the Dauphiness to the ante-room of the dying King, exclaiming in an accent of undisguised triumph from time to time, 'The lady-killer is going!'"

The Seaside Book: an Introduction to the Natural History of the British Coasts. By W. Harvey, M.D. Van Voorst.

This book will be a great addition to the treasures of the natural philosopher, at least of those amateur philosophers who, with much love for science, have little time to pursue its paths for themselves, and, therefore, require such a man as Dr. Harvey to lead them. He has done so in these pages in a manner admirably suited for the instruction of the class we have indicated; and, indeed, it would be hard to conceive any person so dull of understanding as to find it difficult to comprehend this masterly work. In proof of this criticism we subjoin an extract of great beauty, and suggesting illimitable thought:—

"The footprints of sea birds on the sands of the shore are often unnoticed, and are swept away by the first returning wave. So are the tracks of trailing shell-fish, which may sometimes be seen for rowing the surface of fine hard sand in considerable numbers. The common yellow nerite (Littorina litoralis) is a frequent maker of these trails, as it moves its station from one small rock to another, patiently cutting a road through the sands as it proceeds on its journey. These marks, and the undulations left by the water on the surface, where regular minute ridges of sand follow each other in an orderly manner, like the furrows in a field, appear of so fugacious a nature as to be undeserving of notice. The retreating wave has left them behind, and the returning will sweep them away, and all be a smooth surface again. Yet, in these fugitive markings of the sand, the geologist traces the resemblance which links them with time immeasurably distant in the past history of the world, and which may impress him on rocks which have outlived the decay of centuries, but which were, in their origin, of no more apparent stability than these marks in the sand, or than our own footprints. When a surface of sandstone rock is uncovered, it very frequently exhibits markings of a nature precisely similar to what we every day meet with on the sandy shore. There is the ripple-mark, defined with equal regularity and sharpness—we see where every wavelet of the antediluvian ocean did its work; there the same sinuous roads, cut out by the antediluvian molluscs, now visible in relief, by the mud which has silted into them; or of the like heaps of sand, which mark the position of the worm, or of the testaceous mollusc, are equally obvious in the sandstone, and in the recent shore; the very rain drops which impressed the sandy surface thousands of years ago have left their record on the newly of the rock. When we see all these appearances on the flat sands of the turned-up rock, and find similar markings on the flat sands of the sea, it is impossible to avoid connecting the two observations, and, admitting that in what passes under our eyes as a daily occurrence on the sands, we find the explanation of the geological phenomenon. The sandstone rock, hard as it now may be, was once a beach as impressible as that in which we may now be leaving our footprints. And though, in thousands of cases, these footprints will be swept away by the next flow of the water, it may so happen that they will remain. And it is a wonderful circumstance that all trace of some of the gigantic animals which once inhabited the world has perished from the knowledge of mankind save only the track of their footprints left in what was then adhesive mud, but which successive ages have converted into hard stone. If Robinson Crusoe was powerfully affected by meeting with the naked human footprints in the sand, what a crowd of thoughts are awakened by discovering in the hard rock this only evidence of a gigantic animal! A true poet has said:—

> 'It is the soul that sees: the outward eyes
> Present the object, but the mind deseries;
> And thence delight, disgust, or cool indifference rise.'

We may live among the grandest scenes of nature, or may visit the noblest monuments of art, and remain insensible to their beauty or sublimity. Differently affected, we may find in the barren sands of the seashore enjoyment of the purest character, and speculations which, rising from nothing more important than the trail of the sea slug, will lead us to contemplate, and in measure to comprehend, some of the most extensive operations of nature, bringing under review unnumbered ages, past, present, and to come."

Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap-book for 1850. With a few pleasing exceptions, the bulk of such volumes as the present would be intolerable but for the engravings; and, on the whole, even in this respect we have seen a better collection than we have here. The engraving which accompanies

Where does all the poetry—rhyme?—come from? With

Mr. Heraud's "Brides of Venice" is about the best, while that gentleman's verses go some way to redeem the poetic character of the volume. Mr. Marston, too, the successful dramatic author, has contributed relief in this respect. These two authors have attached their names to what they have written on Mr. Fisher's pages, while nearly all the others, with a modesty honourable to their judgment, remain incognito.

The Book of Common Prayer; with Notes, Legal and Historical. By J. A. Stephens, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. I. Published for the Ecclesiastical History Society.

As an instance of the carelessness with which the notes, "legal and historical," of this work have been compiled, we may instance a quotation from Butler, in which that author, dilating on the persecution of the Catholics under Elizabeth, speaks as follows:—

"In several instances when the sufferers were put to trial there was no legal proof established, and in some not even any legal evidence offered to substantiate the offence of which the party was accused."

Mr. Stephens, by a sleight of hand, dextrous perhaps, transfers this assertion to the case of the Protestants persecuted under Mary. So flagrant a malversation of authorities must ruin the character of this book, which has, impudently and unwisely, sought to maintain the Protestant faith by a piece of literary dishonesty we trust uncommon in these enlightened days.

Ruins of Many Lands. A Poem. By N. Michell. Second Edition. Tegg and Co.

We noticed Mr. Michell's poem as a very creditable performance when it appeared in parts, and it is unnecessary now to do more than acknowledge this edition.

St. Ethelbert. An Historical Tragedy, in Three Acts. By Alfred Haviland. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This is praiseworthy attempt for a novice, as the author calls himself; and now and then we meet with a passage which almost warms into poetry.

German Literature. By Joseph Gostick. Chambers.

Another volume of "The Instructive and Entertaining Library," which the Messrs. Chambers have so ably conducted.

Outlines of Botany, for the Use of Families and Schools. By Thomas Graham, M.R.C.S., &c.

These six lectures are invaluable, as introducing the student, by a simple instruction, to the science of Botany. Mr. Graham has executed his task with great care; and we think that the questions for examination will be found of the utmost assistance.

The History of Ireland. By Thomas Wright, Esq. Part 16. Tallis and Co.

This part brings the history of Ireland down to the advent of the Papal nuncio of 1642.

SUNSHINE.

BY ANGELUS.

τὴν γὴν καθαραν ἐν καθαρῷ κεισθαι συσαγῳ.—PLATO. *Phad.*

I.

What tho' life may have its anguish—
Hopes, that all too briefly stay;
Faith, and Joy, that droop to languish,
Dying with the pulse of day:—
Shall we, while the breeze is laughing,
Bid the glee-birds sing the less?
Dash the cup, Delight is quaffing,
Scared by shadow'd bitterness?
Oh, no!

II.

Child of beauty! Summer hours
Coming Winter cannot harm:
Let the primrose path be ours
While the sun shines out to charm.
O! so pure and bright our gladness—
Rapture's kiss, or smile, or tear—
Tho' they call it "Love's sweet madness,"
Shall I heed, if thou be near?
Oh, no!

MUSICAL REVIEWS.

The Circassian Captive. Written by R. J. Kenefick. Composed by W. Meyer Lutz. Price 2s. Shepherd and Jones, 98, Newgate-street.—Of this song the music is the superior portion. The words are by no means first rate. The composer is evidently a good pianist; for, although the arrangement is not wonderfully difficult, it is certainly not over easy, which may tend greatly to prevent the song becoming popular. There is no lack of melody, nor of musician-like power of construction; but this work, to produce a proper effect, must be well sung and ably accompanied. If the composer ever aims at becoming popular, he must practise to write with greater simplicity. But as it stands the composition possesses much merit.

Novello's cheap edition of classical works goes on with its accustomed excellence. We have before us the September and October numbers of the "Three Favourite Masses," composed by Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven; the third and fourth numbers of Handel's oratorio, "Samson;" and the eighth and ninth parts of "Israel in Egypt." We have so often expressed our favourable opinion of this carefully-edited edition, that we are at a loss for further words of commendation. These numbers are quite equal to their predecessors, and that is praise enough. The price of each part is only sixpence!

The Hellenic National Song and Chorus of the 3d of September. The words from the Greek; translated by Pericles R. Alexandrides. The music arranged by Edward Clare. Price 3s. 6d. Cramer and Beale, Regent-street.—The illustration or titlepage is very original and effective. It represents the Greeks demanding the constitution. There are four views at the corners, giving representations of the Parthenon, the Acropolis, the Temple of Theseus, and the Temple of Œolus. To the left is a portrait of King Otho, on the right of the Queen Amelia, and at the bottom Kallerees. The scrolls around are fanciful and elegant. The words and music are highly spirit-stirring, and when sung by a large chorus must produce a very powerful effect. Mr. Clare has done his part in the arrangement admirably; but there is an oversight in all the symphonies: there should be to each either one bar more or one bar less. As they now stand the rhythmus is imperfect: we should advise the last bar being repeated. We think the price too high to ensure a large sale.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Macready's attraction continues unabated. On Monday he enacted *Hamlet*, which is a character in which we like him less than in almost any other. It cannot be denied that in many passages his conception and execution are masterly; but, as a whole, there is too little impulsiveness in the character to be exactly fitted to Mr. Macready's genius, and, therefore, many parts that were the finest in the hands of John Kemble or of Young are the weakest in those of Mr. Macready. On Wednesday he repeated *Macbeth*. Mrs. Nisbett, the charming Mrs. Nisbett, has been the great attraction on the three nights when Mr. Macready did not perform. Tuesday "Much Ado about Nothing" was given, in which both Mrs. Nisbett and Mr. James Wallack delighted the audience. The *Dogberry* of Keeley was excellent, as was the *Verges* of Buckstone. On Thursday Mrs. Nisbett repeated the part of *Constance* in "The Love Chase," which is, perhaps, the choicest of all her impersonations. The houses have been very full.

ADELPHI.—A new farce, and a farce in the fullest acceptation of the word, was produced here on Monday last; it is called "Mrs. Bunbury's Spoons; a Slippery Sketch." We owe this welcome trifle to the well-practiced and able pen of Mr. Stirling Coyne, the author of most of our real Adelphi farces; and to his honour let it be stated that all his efforts are *original*. There is no foisting off poor translations of poor French pieces; what he does give is his own, and we, therefore, feel double pleasure in granting him our heartiest praise. *Mrs. Bunbury* (Mrs. F. Matthews) is a widow who keeps a pastrycook's shop, and, being well to do and rather buxom, has numerous admirers both of her beauty and her patties. Among the foremost is a stout lawyer (Mr. Paul Bedford), his clerk (Mr. Wright), and her baker (Mr. O. Smith). The piece opens with *Mrs. Bunbury* dressing herself in a Hungarian costume preparatory to attending a fancy ball to be held at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, on the frozen lake (which, by the by, is not a bad hint for the proprietors of those fashionable gardens). Mr. Wright is at first to go as a Hungarian officer, with a high fur cap made out of an old muff, with the red silk lining pulled from inside; and wonderfully ferocious he certainly does look. The fat lawyer is over persuaded to go with *Mrs. Bunbury* to the ball as a *Harlequin*, and, as Mr. Paul Bedford is quite the figure for such a part, the effect is very fascinating. Mr. O. Smith, who is desperately in love with Mrs. B., goes—as what?—as what can O. Smith go as but a demon? and he played the Tartarian spirit admirably. The Bunburian spoons have but little to do with the affair. Mr. Wright, having put them in his pocket in a fright, is accused by the baker of the theft, which leads to an appeal to the public by Mr. Wright, who asks them "did he steal the spoons?" when a loud voice is heard from the pit, saying, "Certainly not." The scene of the ball on the ice is excellently well managed, considering the smallness of the stage, and causes much fun as well as pleasure to the audience. Mr. Wright, as a broom-girl, dances admirably, and having fallen into the water is rescued by having a good thick hook fixed in his back by the *Humane* Society, and, gaining a warm reception from the audience, the curtain falls amidst unqualified success.

LYCEUM.—Another translation has been produced at this theatre, called "A Lady in Difficulties;" its original name is "Le Chevalier d'Essonne," it was performed at the St. James's Theatre. The scene in the translation lies in Prussia, and the plot turns upon a plan for the escape of the *Crown Prince*. There is a heedless soldier played admirably by Mr. Charles Mathews. Miss Gilbert enacted *Madame Denhoff*, who goes in the disguise of a man, and upon this point all the plot turns. A rustic singing-girl, by Miss Fitzwilliam, was very pretty sustained; and Mr. F. Matthews, as her godfather, of not the sweetest disposition in the world, was excellent. There was great strength in the piece, and its success was unequivocal. The principal performers and the author were called forward to receive a very flattering burst of applause.

PRINCESS'S.—Miss Pyne, who is certainly a very excellent singer, and who advances every night in the good graces of her hearers, has been playing *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," and has gained great favour. This style of opera can be performed excellently well at the Princess's, and is, consequently, both admired and productive to the treasury. A new piece, called "The Major's Daughters," has been brought out, but it is not an affair that will either do good to the actors in it, or to the theatre in which it is performed. Our space will not allow of our going into the plot.

SADLER'S WELLS, the MARYLEBONE, and the SURREY, have been performing nearly the same pieces as last week. Legitimacy is the order of the hour, and it seems to answer well. At ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE Fitzball's gorgeous spectacle continues to crowd the house, and deservedly so; it is certainly very magnificent.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

A new comedy in three acts, and a farce written by Mr. Shirley Brooks for Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, are in active preparation at the Haymarket.

Great preparations are making at Drury Lane for the ensuing campaign. Mr. Anderson appears to be determined, at all events, to "*deserve* success."

The hall built for Mr. Hullah's musical classes in Long-acre, nearly opposite Bow-street, is to be called St. Martin's Hall. It will afford sitting room for 2000 persons.

PHILHARMONIC.—We hear that Molique, the eminent violinist, is to be applied to, to compose a symphony for the Philharmonic Society. From the very excellent accompaniments which he wrote to his concertos, something of a very superior character may be expected from his pen.

Mr. Distin and his sons returned last week from America, by the Europa, and rendered themselves so agreeable to the rest of the passengers, by frequently performing on the saxe-horn, that a subscription was entered into to present Mr. Distin with an elegant silver snuff-box.

The venerable Madrigal Society will resume its monthly meetings, at the Freemasons' Tavern, at the latter end of this month. It was established in 1741—Lord Saltoun, president.

Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, and Miss Emma Lucombe have been performing operas at Liverpool with great success.

DOMESTIC CHEMISTRY.

CHAPTER IX.

(*Continued from p.* 193.)

Oils.—These are similar to fats, but are liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air; they contain much more of the principles called "oleine" and "margarine" than do fats. Oils are derived both from the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and are much used both in the arts and domestic operations; they may conveniently be divided into *fat-oils* (or those which are not altered by exposure to the air) and *drying-oils* (or those which absorb oxygen, and thereby become converted into a resinous solid varnish). The following are those most in use:—

Fat Oils.	*Drying Oils.*
Olive Oils.	Linseed Oil.
Fish Oils.	Poppy Oil.
Castor Oil.	Nut Oil.

Olive Oil is expressed from the fruit of the olive-tree, and is what is commonly called "salad-oil," from being much used in "dressings" for salads. It is of a clear, bright colour, and has but little smell or taste; if fresh and good, it is perfectly free from that fatty disagreeable odour which most oils possess, and is, consequently, chosen as the oil chiefly used as an article of diet.

Fish Oils, obtained from the fat or "blubber" of the whale, seal, &c., are chiefly used for illumination. The various kinds of lamp-oils in use are pretty much the same in properties, but some are much more pure than others; the purest oils are the best for burning. A good lamp-oil should be perfectly bright and limpid, and should not easily be solidified by cold; when this is the case, it occasions the closure of the tubes of the lamp, and, of course, extinguishes it. This has been obvinted in the best oils, by the removal of the "stearine," which is the part most easily solidified.

Castor Oil, obtained by cold expression from the seeds of the "Ricinus communis," is almost colourless, very viscid, and of a nauseous taste and smell; it is chiefly used as a medicine, but very frequently as a pomade, alone or combined with spermaceti. Its great tenacity enables it to agglutinate the hair more completely, and, consequently, to produce an even and more glossy surface than the thinner oils do.

Linseed Oil is chiefly used in the arts; it is the oil most used by painters, being the most rapid in drying, and also the cheapest; it is frequently called "furniture oil," as it has been a favourite oil for rubbing on furniture for many years past, but is now almost superseded by "French polish;" when linseed-oil is rubbed on furniture, an extremely thin layer remains on the surface of the wood, and, drying in the course of a day or two, forms a sort of varnish; after the same operation has been often performed, this varnish becomes thick enough to fill up the grain of the wood, and so give a smooth polish to it. This polish may be brightened by rubbing gently with a soft cloth; and, not being affected by damp or spirits, is often a very useful polish for the coarser kinds of furniture. When linseed-oil, or any *drying* oil, has been for some time exposed to the air, it absorbs oxygen from it, and becomes a sort of jelly if in a bulk, or a hard varnish, if thinly spread out: if this drying take place very rapidly, a certain amount of heat is given out. It is this last property which has so often given rise to spontaneous fires in places where oil has been mixed with tow, rags, or shavings; such rags or shavings should never be thrown by in closets or drawers, as the oil on their surfaces, being spread out to an enormous extent,—especially in the case of tow or cotton, the surface of every fibre of which is coated with the oil,—the heat, on drying, has often been sufficient to cause the material to catch fire, and houses have been burnt down in consequence.

One of the most extensive purposes to which fats and oils have been applied is the making of *soap*; this useful article is produced by the union of fatty or oily matters with an alkali; if soda be used, the result is *hard* soap—if potash, *soft* soap.

The best soap is made by boiling olive-oil, or tallow, or a mixture of them, with a solution of soda, till the soap rises to the surface; the fluid is then drawn off from below, and more added, till the oily matters are all converted into soap, which is then separated and put into moulds to set, when it is cut into the required forms. The yellow and brown soaps of commerce are made by mixing a large proportion of common resin with the tallow; water enters into the composition of soap as a necessary ingredient, but, it need hardly be observed, the less water the soap contains, the more efficacious it is.

Poppy Oil and *Nut Oil* are similar in all their properties to linseed-oil, but, being paler, are preferred by some artists. Linseed-oil dries sooner than either of them.

Volatile Oils are those highly aromatic fluids, the presence of which (in nearly all cases) causes the odour of plants, flowers, &c. Volatile oils are obtained by mixing the leaves, flowers, bark, or whatever part of the plant contains it most, with water, and then distilling the oil and water together; the oil is afterwards separated. Some volatile oils are perfectly fluid; others congeal at the ordinary temperature of the air; the oils of "aniseed" and of "roses" (otto of roses) are nearly solid. The most common of these oils are the oil of peppermint, cloves, cinnamon, pennyroyal, caraway-seeds, dill-seeds, &c. A drop or two of either of these on a piece of sugar is a common domestic remedy.

Volatile oils are soluble in spirit of wine, forming what are called "essences," which are used as perfumes for the handkerchief, &c.

The common aromatic waters, such as peppermint-water, dill-water, rose-water, &c., are made by adding a small proportion of the herb to water, and distilling; the small quantity of oil which comes over is dissolved in the water, giving it the flavour of the plant and a certain amount of pungency.

Volatile oils differ in their chemical constitution: some of them are composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, while others are composed of hydrogen and carbon only; these last, if left exposed long to the air, become dark-coloured, thick and resinous.

(*To be continued.*)

An evening school for the indigent has been established in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in connection with King's College, and every theological student is required in rotation to give his services as a teacher.

Mr. Philip Hill, the parish clerk of Wootton (says a Bedford paper) died on Sunday last. Three weeks ago he was bitten on the hand by a dog in Mr. Lovell's yard at Bedford. The wound healed up, but in a few days afterwards inflammation commenced in the veins of the arm, and fatal consequences ensued.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SELECTIONS FROM NEW BOOKS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—THE OSBORNES.

In Alfred Crowquill's charming "Gossip about the City of London," in "Bentley's Miscellany" for the present month, he descants prettily about the Virgin Queen:—

> "That very time I saw (but thou couldst not),
> Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
> Cupid all arm'd: a certain aim he took
> At a fair vestal throned by the West,
> And loosed his loveshaft smartly from his bow
> As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts;
> But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
> Quench'd by the chaste beams of the watery moon,
> And the imperial votaress passed on
> In maiden meditation fancy free."—*Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Thus Shakspere wrote of ELIZABETH,—a most delicate and sweetly conceived compliment from the immortal to the mortal. The history of her reign will show how deserving she was of such incense. Grainger sums up her character in a most equivocal manner; he says,—"This great princess, raised from a prison to a throne, filled it with a dignity essential and peculiar to her character. Though her passions were warm, her judgment was temperate and cool; hence it was that she was never led or overruled by her ministers or favourites, though many of great abilities. She practised all the arts of dissimulation, for the salutary purposes of government; she so happily tempered affability and haughtiness, benevolence and severity, that she was much more loved than feared by the people, and was, at the same time, the delight of her own subjects and the terror of Europe. She was parsimonious, and even avaricious; but these qualities were rather virtues than vices, as they were the result of a rigid economy that centred in the public. At the time of her sister Mary's death she seems to have been residing at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, having some time before been released from her confinement in the Tower. Her leaving this dreary imprisonment is curiously noted in the old chronicles, as it appears that when she came forth, evidently to start on her journey, she went into the church of All-Hallows Staining, the first church she found open, to return thanks for her deliverance from prison. As soon as this pious work was concluded, and the thanksgiving finished, the Princess and her attendants went into the King's Head hostelrie in Fenchurch-street, to take some refreshment, and here her Royal Highness was regaled with pork and peas! The memory of this visit is still preserved at the King's Head. John Townsend, the present host, takes a pride in showing the curious old dish or platter used by the Virgin Queen, with an accompanying cover, to all City pilgrims or antiquaries. They appear to be made of a mixed metal, the dish being perforated as a strainer, evidently intended to be placed upon some other platter or dish. A print of the Princess Elizabeth is still hung up in the coffee-room of the tavern, from a picture by Hans Holbein. The avenue leading from All-Hallows Staining is now called Star-alley its confined, unhealthy, and inconvient mode of architecture—if architecture it can be called—is a fine specimen of the structures by our ancestors; at the end of this alley is the King's Head Tavern above mentioned. It was an ancient practice at All-Hallows for the people to walk in procession (preceded by the priests and choir) with consecrated palm branches in their hands, in commemoration of the public entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, when the Jews strewed his way with the leaves of that tree. The parish of All-Hallows Staining thought the presence of an angel necessary upon this occasion, as it is shown by the charge in the books by the churchwardens of eight-pence 'for the hyring of a payer of wynges and a cresse for an angelle on Paulme Sonday.' Upon her return to London from Hatfield, at Mary's death, she was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, at Highgate, and escorted with great pomp, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, to the Tower of London, that so few months before held her as a pining prisoner. On the 14th of January, 1559, she rode through the City of London in grand procession to Westminster. At the west end of Cheapside the Recorder addressed her Majesty in an affectionate speech, and what was more to the purpose and like a man of business, presented her in the name of the citizens with a velvet purse, richly embroidered, containing a thousand marks of gold. Her Majesty thanked the citizens for this splendid token of their affection, and promised to continue their good and gracious Sovereign, and that she would not hesitate to shed her blood for their protection. But nothing endeared their new Sovereign more to them than her acceptance of an English Bible, richly gilt, which was let down from a pageant in Cheapside, by a child representing Truth. The Queen, having received the book with both her hands, kissed it and laid it on her breast, assuring the City that she esteemed that gift more than all the sumptous presents they had made her. The next day she was crowned in Westminster Abbey. On the first Sunday after her accession, by virtue of a proclamation for that purpose, the English Liturgy was read in all the churches throughout the city of London, and the Epistle and Gospel of the day were also read in the English tongue. The bold citizens encouraged her Majesty to persevere in this great work, by exhibiting a specimen of the strength and forces they could raise for her protection in a case of emergency. On the 2nd of July, accordingly, the twelve principal corporations of London sent out twelve companies consisting of fourteen hundred men, to be mustered in Greenwich-park before the Queen, eight hundred of whom were pikemen, in bright armour; four hundred harquebusiers, in coats of mail and helmets; and two hundred halberdiers, in German rivets; these were accompanied by twenty-eight whifflers (drums and fifes), richly dressed, and led by the twelve wardens of the aforesaid companies, well mounted and dressed in black velvet, with six ensigns in white satin, furred with black sarsenet, and rich scarves."

This year died Sir Wm. Hewet, the Lord Mayor, who was a clothworker, and possessed of the enormous sum of £6000 per year. He had three sons and one daughter. A domestic incident connected with her must not be omitted, as showing Sir William's nobleness of disposition. His house was built on London-bridge, and the lower part projected over the current of the Thames. The maid-servant was diverting the daughter, when an infant, at the edge of the window, when, by a sudden playful spring, the child, to her great horror, was precipitated in the rushing water below; an apprentice of Sir William's, whose name was OSBORNE, instantly sprang out of the window, at the imminent risk of his own life, and, to the joy of the parents, brought out the child unhurt. Years rolled on, and the young lady looked with favourable eyes upon her gallant deliverer, who had braved danger to save her life; and he felt not less attached to his beautiful young mistress, whose grateful emotion he was not slow in perceiving, though not daring to place his hopes to the aspiring height of his love. The noble father was not so blind as not to discover the disposition of both their hearts, and when his daughter became marriageable, her father's great fortune attracting numerous suitors, among others the Earl of Shrewsbury, he honestly rejected all their suits, however flattering and honourable, declaring, "That, as Osborne had saved her life, so none but Osborne should have her for a wife;" and they were accordingly wedded, the worthy knight giving large estates and money for their fortune. Osborne, afterwards Sir William Osborne, filled the highest City offices with distinguished credit and ability, serving the office of Sheriff in 1567, and that of Lord Mayor in 1583. Sir William was ancestor, in a direct line, of the ducal family of Leeds, and many of that noble family speak with exultation of their mercantile ancestry, claiming an hereditary distinction among the citizens of London, and still preserve the painting commemorating the foregoing interesting and romantic incident.

CHARACTER OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

Although the lapse of more than six hundred years has put a bar (remarks Mr. G. P. R. James in his life of that monarch) between the mind of the present and the mind of the past, which does not suffer us to read and examine unbiassed the prejudices, the passions, the knowledge that they were all different from our own, and that Richard acted under their influence, will account for many actions, palliate many errors, and teach us to pause ere we condemn, even where we cannot excuse. That he was frank, generous, forgiving, cannot be denied. That he was always just, I must not assert, though a general sense of rectitude is apparent throughout his life. He must not be accused of oppressing his people. His wars were either forced upon him, or the result of an epidemic frenzy, which affected not only all monarchs, but all nations; and no one has charged him with lavishing the supplies which he exacted upon his own pleasures. One dark and ineffacable spot stains his memory—the slaughter of the garrison of Acre. Yet there was great provocation, but no excuse. He was fierce, passionate, impetuous; brave, honest, magnanimous. He had fortitude as well as courage, coolness as well as daring, skill as well as valour. He had no mean vices; he had many high qualities; and the worst that the bitterest and most venomous of his traducers, except one, ever saved the sceptre of England, none would have been better than Richard, if he had but preserved his fealty to that king to whom the laws required him to submit (Philip), and had feared the King of all.

THE FATHER OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Louis Philippe Joseph of Orleans, father of the present Louis Philippe Count de Neuilly, was born at the Palace of St. Cloud, April 13, 1747. His great-grandfather, the Regent, had united in his person the characters of a libertine and a popular leader. The model was not of the best, but it was adopted. Times, it is true, were altered. The orgies of the Palais Royal, as the *Times* (from which we abridge this notice) justly observes, could not be repeated, and the liberty of the people had acquired a new definition. Still the change was but an alteration of costume. Louis Philippe, or "Egalité," as he afterwards styled himself, would not wear his ancestor's enormous wig and heavy armour as a modern colonel of hussars, though the same martial spirit beat within his breast. The Regent delighted in atheism and revelries. Egalité was a modern rake. The gentleman in armour stood up for parliament and the principle of popular representation; the hussar was a Radical, a Socialist, a six-point man, and something more. If plain truth must be spoken, Egalité overdid his part, and so failed. Like Renault, the conspirator, in "Venice Preserved," he conspired too much, and betrayed his insincerity by the vehemence of his protestations. The hospitalities of the Palais Royal during the days of Egalité were universally celebrated. Learning was courted, and patriotism was banqueted in the halls. Buffon was the intimate friend and associate of the duke, Franklin his constant visitor, and Voltaire, who arrived in Paris in the spring of 1778, to be rejected at Court, was not only received at the Palais Royal, but was not permitted to stand in the presence of the master of the house. The first visit of the cynic is worth noticing. The duchess was in bed at the time, but she hurried down, half-dressed, to welcome the illustrious guest. Voltaire asked to see the children; they appeared, and the philosopher, taking especial notice of the eldest boy, the present Count de Neuilly, said that he reminded him forcibly of the Regent. In his twenty-fifth year Egalité, then Duc de Chartres, entered the naval service of his country, as *garde de la mairne*, a rank equivalent to that of English midshipman. In 1778 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general of marines, and was appointed inspector-general of the northern parts of France. The war breaking out with England during that year, the Duc de Chartres joined the French fleet under the Count d'Orvillers, and on the 27th of July took part in the attack upon the English fleet, under Keppel and Palliser, which ended in the trial of Keppel and Palliser by courts-martial in their own country, and in fixing a stigma of cowardice upon the young duke, which his subsequent career could not efface. Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI., caused it to be industriously circulated that during the whole engagement the valiant Duc de Chartres had quietly waited the issue of events in the hold of his vessel. The duke traced the report to its source. Her Majesty committed a fault. Egalité esteemed it a crime, and through life treated the criminal accordingly. . . . The trial of Philip Egalité took place in the month of November, during the "palmy" days of revolution. There was no accusation against him, and no evidence was adduced. He was interrogated, and his replies were all that his judges had before them to guide them to their verdict. Philip Egalité was pronounced guilty, and guilty Heaven and his own conscience knew him to be, but not against the people, whose willing slave he had been, even to his destruction and lasting infamy. The duke knew from experience what the verdict meant. He said nothing, he asked nothing, but to be led to death that moment. Prince Egalité quitted the world with a finer spirit than he had engaged in its anxious and unthankful pursuits. When brought back to his prison a delegate waited upon him for his confession. The duke answered, he had none to make; he bore no animosity against his tribunal; he wished to die forgiving all men. A fellow-prisoner, the Abbé Lothringer, administered to him the last rites of the church, and at half-past three o'clock he took his place, with a resigned and calm demeanour, in the cart which was to conduct him to the scaffold. "I am bound to say," writes a Royalist, himself a prisoner at the time, and an observer of his movements at this moment, "that, from his proud and steady march and his truly noble air, he might have been taken for a general commanding his troops, rather than a victim led to execution." On his road to the place of punishment the duke passed the Palais Royal. The words "National Property" were inscribed upon his home. The victim gave way and wept. His confessor whispered consolation, but obtained no answer. Death could not inflict so sharp a pang as had been already felt. Reaching the scaffold, however, the Prince forgot the scene he had passed, and resumed his first serenity. He embraced his confessor, and delivered himself to the executioner, bidding him make haste. The stroke was given, and the body was buried without ceremony in the Cemetery of the Madeleine. So perished the father of Louis Philippe, late King of the French!

WOMAN'S POWER.

No man (says a popular writer) can be deaf to the voice of true affection; nay, the hearts of some men are solely accessible by that means. It is related of one of the kings of Portugal, remarkable for cruelty and hardness of disposition, that, in the presence of his wife, to whom he was profoundly attached, he was ever remarked for mildness and tenderness; and that, even in moments of furious excitement, he was instantly subdued by the sound of her voice. Perhaps, in ancient or modern times, there has never been a more bloody-minded tyrant than Ali Pacha of Yanina. He was so steeped in crime that he said of a person, in confidence, he "could not stop," for his "former deeds, black and gore, continually pursued him!" Yet *he* had one virtue in the midst of scarcely describable criminality: he loved Emineh—the fond and beautiful Emineh. She had for many years exerted over him great influence, and had frequently pleaded, not vainly, with him on the side of mercy. On occasion, however, of some party disturbances, excited by the ladies of her court, he became so exasperated at her intercession for their lives, that he threatened her own: this blow she never recovered! she died very shortly afterwards, although Ali was most assiduous in his attentions to her, and, finally, inconsolable for her loss. We quote these individual examples, to prove how abundant is the power of woman, when duly exerted, in controlling the evil dispositions of man; and, therefore, a very moderate amount of this influence may bring about a tendency to domestic habits on the part of the husband.

COAL.

It is very remarkable that (says Mr. Mansfield, in his pamphlet on "Benzole"), though chemists have assiduously analyzed and defined the various compounds which make up the great bulk of nearly all the material bodies within their reach, animal, vegetal, and mineral, we have been left quite in the dark as to what coal is! We know what it has been—an accumulation of vegetal organisms. We know that limestone is carbonate of lime, that woody fibre is a definite chemical compound, that muscle and sinew are made up chiefly of fibrine and gelatine, whose composition we know exactly; but we have no information as to what substances constitute the vast coalbeds with which our country has been blessed. We are aware that their mass is composed of the elements oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon; but of the compounds into which these elements are grouped in coal, we have not even an hypothesis. Now, although it is the ultimate analyses which are of practical utility in assigning their value as fuel to different sorts of coal, it is a knowledge of the proximate constitution of these materials which would be of interest to the chemist, which would enable him to assist the geologist in speculating on the circumstances under which vegetal fibre has been stratified into mineral masses, and which would give a double usefulness to the knowledge which we may obtain of the new substances which we procure by the decomposition of the coal itself. At present we can only look upon these latter products with an isolated interest, that which their own intrinsic worth may attach to them. The coke, the tar, the gas—the solid, liquid, and fluid products in which the coal lives again after its dissolution in the retorts—cannot be connected with the former bodies in which they existed in the coal, by any intelligible scheme of metamorphosis. All we know is, that the transmigration has occurred.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

Duke William, after the entertainment before mentioned, summoned a council to deliberate on what was to be done in the present conjuncture. Harold was marching directly against him, and it required more than commonly prudential preparations, before giving battle to an army who came flushed with a late victory. This council was held under a pavilion, supported by columns, perhaps the invention of the designers of the Tapestry. Three persons only have their names written over them: Odo Eps, Willelm, Rotbert. William is in the middle, with his sword in his hand; Odo on his right; and Robert, Count of Mortain on his left: both his brothers by the mother's side.

Odo was the son of William's mother Arlotta, by her husband Herluinus, a citizen of Falaise. He appears to have possessed, like his brother William, brilliant and commanding qualities, and is extolled both for his eloquence and vigour. But many vices were mingled with his virtues, and his character was more worldly than spiritual. He is frequently charged with turbulence, dissimulation, and rapacity. Upon his seal he is represented on one side in the habit of an ecclesiastic, and on the other as a warrior mounted and armed for action.

We know nothing historically of this debate held by William, but it seems probable that it was there determined to intrench the army at Hastings, since one of the orders for that is immediately represented as going to give orders for that purpose; but we learn many particulars from this ancient monument on which our historians are entirely silent. That Earl Robert was charged with the overlooking these intrenchments, we are informed by the inscription which follows the name of Robert:—"Iste isse ut foderetur, castellum, at Hesting." The English *at* is here put instead of *ad*.

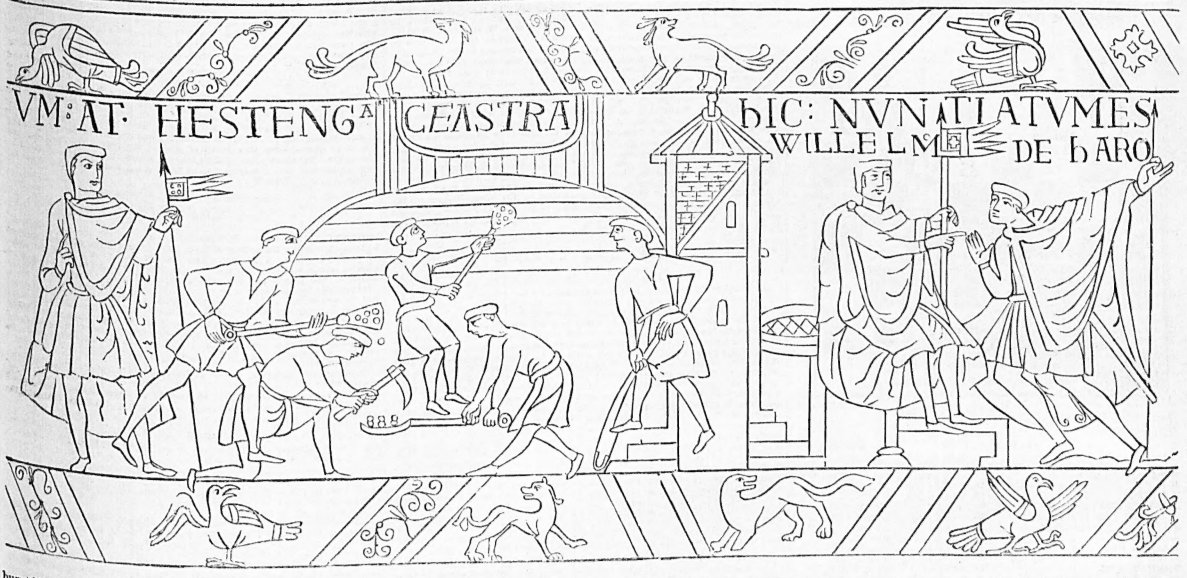
The true sense of these words seems to be, that he ordered the camp to be well and strongly fortified with a ditch quite round it. That it should be also well palisadoed is expressed by these words on the Tapestry. The expression, *ut foderetur castellum*, is so singular a one that it is necessary to have recourse to the Tapestry for an explanation of it. It is likely that Earl Robert himself gives these orders. The intrenching tools employed by the workmen are very different in form to those now employed for such purposes, but were, no doubt, well adapted for the undertaking. We have before alluded to the fact that even at this time the English artists had obtained a decided superiority over their continental neighbours in the manufacture of various articles in the precious metals of the most delicate kind. In the working of the ruder metals they were equally proficient.

There is little doubt, also, that the mines of England were well worked in the Saxon times. Iron ore was obtained in several counties, and there were furnaces for smelting. The mines of Gloucestershire are particularly alluded to by Giraldus Cambrensis, as producing an abundance of this valuable metal; and there is every reason for supposing that these mines were wrought by the Saxons, as, indeed, they had most probably been by their predecessors the Romans. It is not impossible that something more than mere manual labour was applied to the operations of lifting ore from the mines, and freeing them from water—the great obstacle to successful working. In the Cotton Manuscripts we have a representation of a Saxon mode of raising water from a well with a loaded lever; and on by the market-gardeners of Isleworth and Twickenham.

St. Dunstan himself, the ablest man of his age, was a worker in iron, and the monks generally were clever smiths. The ironsmith is said to have been able to produce any tool by his art, from a ploughshare to a needle. The smith, in Alfric's Colloquy, says, "Whence to the fisherman an angle, or to the shoewright an awl, or to the sempstress a needle, but for my art?" It is not, therefore, surprising that the art of working in iron was both honoured and cultivated; and a people thus far advanced in the mechanical arts would, doubtless, possess tools well adapted for the purposes of intrenching.

A little further on in the Tapestry, Duke William is represented as holding his banner, and watching over the labourers. Upon an eminence stands the camp, already palisadoed, with the inscription "Ceastra," a Saxonised Latin word used for *castra*, a camp. This undertaking was most likely broken off by the intelligence of Harold's approach with a formidable army. A person is now represented, with a pike in his hand, bringing the news to Duke William,—who, still holding his banner, is seated upon a throne,—that Harold was advancing —Here tidings of Harold are brought to William.

The Tapestry now leads to the supposition that William



burnt Hastings; for we see men with firebrands burning a house, out of the flames of which a woman appears to be rushing, holding a child by the hand. The inscription says:—"Hic domus incenditur"—Here a house is on fire.

Expecting the invasion of the Normans in the spring, Harold, as we have before said, had kept his fleet, which some exaggerate to 700 sail, stationed off the Isle of Wight, and his army encamped in the vicinity. This guard was continued during the summer and autumn, and so long as it watched the coast the throne of Harold was secure. But on the 8th of September the want of provisions obliged them to disperse; and Harold, being immediately after occupied by the Norwegian invasion, neglected to supply and refit his scattered navy. Thus was the main obstacle to William's invasion removed, and England deprived of its great national bulwark. Had the Normans arrived, as they intended, a month earlier, they would have experienced a very different reception from the fleet and troops which lined the coast.

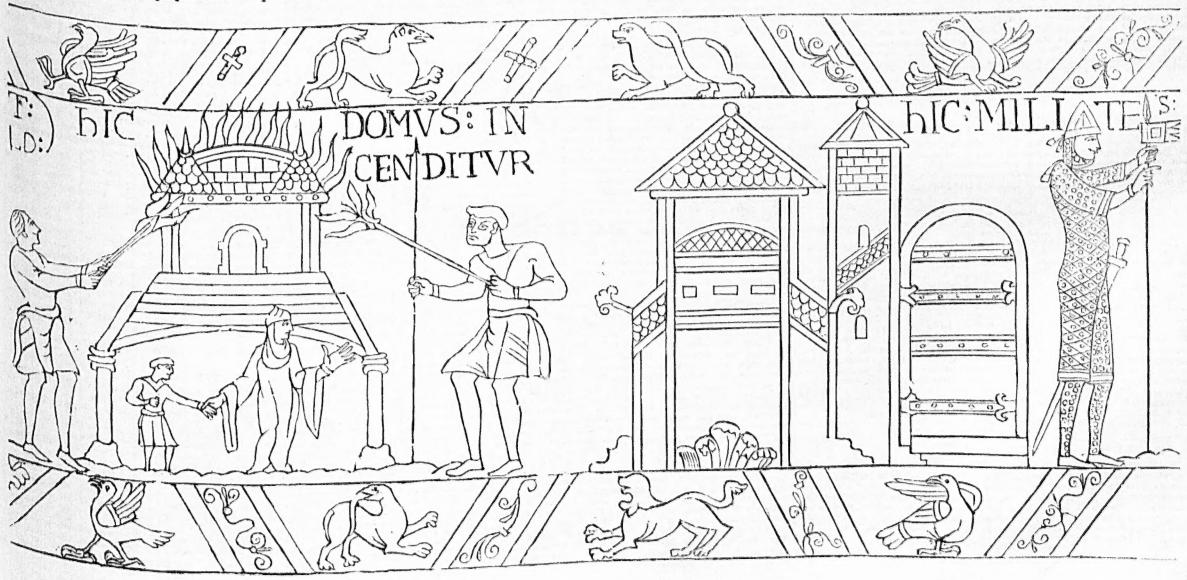
Harold now entertained the idea of surprising the army of William as he had done that of the Norwegians; and, in the presumptuous hope of defeating and hemming them in on land, he sent round a fleet to prevent William's escape by sea. This measure was not only premature but ill judged, as it deprived him needlessly of a very numerous support, by dispersing a great part of his forces in the seas, where their exertions could not have the least influence on the approaching conflict, on which his rival obviously staked the whole issue of his adventure. In thus projecting to surprise the duke, Harold showed how little he understood the character of William. This politic general, though stationed at Pevensey, took care to have timely intelligence of the English monarch, by personally surveying all the adjoining country, and commanded his men, from fear of surprise, to remain under arms all night, telling them at the same time that, as flight was impossible, they must be prepared to conquer or die. The conduct of Harold, as a general, lacked the prudence and sagacity which displayed itself so strikingly in that of William. And, though much elated by the late success in arms, the victory of Harold over the Norwegians was more prejudicial than favourable to his interest. He had lost many of his bravest soldiers in the action, and he is accused of having disgusted the rest by refusing to distribute the spoil of the battle among them. It is certain that Edwin and Morcar stood aloof, and many of his veteran troops, from fatigue or discontent, deserted his colours.

Before marching towards Hastings, Harold took the precaution of sending spies to inspect the force of William. The politic duke, who felt his own strength and the good appointment of his army, had nothing to conceal. He caused the spies to be well feasted and to be led through his encampment. On their return they described, in glowing terms, what they had seen, adding that, from their shaven faces, they should have taken the Normans for an army of divines. Harold smiled at the conceit, but had sense enough to remark that the divines would prove very formidable soldiers.

"The duke," says Wace, "then sent another messenger to King Harold, and gave him his choice of three things:—That he should resign England and take his daughter to wife; or submit to the good judgment of the Pope Alexander III. and his people; or meet him singly, and fight body to body, on the terms that he who killed the other, or took him prisoner, should have England in peace, nobody else suffering." Harold replied, as before, "that he would do neither; that the God of battles would soon be the arbiter of all their differences."

Before the day of the battle the duke also sent to Harold, and desired him to come into the field and speak with him, and to fear nothing, but bring with him whom he would, that they might talk of an arrangement; but Gurth, the brother of Harold, did not wait for Harold's reply, and neither let him speak nor go to talk to the duke. He sprang on his feet and said to the messenger, "Harold will not go; tell your lord to send his message to us hither, and let us know what he will take, or what he will leave, or what other arrangement he is willing to make." The duke replied, "that if Harold would abide by his covenant he would give him all Northumberland and whatever belonged to the kingdom beyond the Humber; and would also give to Gurth the lands of Godwin, their father. And, if he refused this, he challenged him for perjury, in not delivering up the kingdom, and not taking his daughter to wife, as he ought. In all this he had lied and broken faith, and, unless he made reparation, he defied him. And he desired the English should know that all who came with Harold, or supported him in this affair, were excommunicated by the Pope and the clergy."

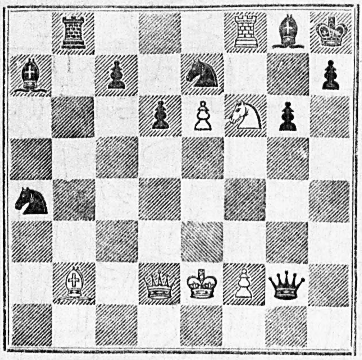
"At this threat of excommunication, the English," says Wace, "were much troubled; they feared it greatly, and the battle still more; and much murmuring was heard on all hands, and consulting one with another; none was so brave but that he wished the battle might be prevented." Gurth then made an animated address to the assembled barons and soldiers, urging them to defend their lands and their wives and children against the cruel and treacherous Normans. By this speech, and pledges from Harold to add to the fiefs of the barons, and by his promises of future favours which were then out of his power to give, the English were roused from their temporary fit of cowardice, and exclaimed, "That the Normans had come on an evil day, and had embarked on a foolish matter." Those who had lately desired peace and feared the battle, now carried themselves boldly and were eager to fight; and Gurth had so excited the council, "that no man who had talked of peace would now have been listened to without reproof." The duke and his council finding these embassies of no effect, and that Harold continued advancing towards them, tried no further negotiation, but returned to their tents with the certainty of fighting on the morrow.



CHESS.

PROBLEM CCXXVII.—By J. Mendheim.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME CCXXVII.

Played between Messrs. Cazenove and Tomalin.

WHITE (MR. C.).	BLACK (MR. T.).	WHITE (MR. C.).	BLACK (MR. T.).
1. K P 2	K P 2	12. P takes B+	K to Q sq
2. K B P 2	P takes P	13. Kt to K 5th	R to R 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P 2	14. Q B P 1	P to K B 6th
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 2d	15. Q to K 4th	K Kt to B 3d
5. Q P 2	Q to K 2d	16. Q takes R	Kt takes Q
6. Castles	K R P 1	17. Kt takes P+	K to K sq
7. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B P 1	18. R checks	K to B sq
8. K P 1	Q to her Kt 5th	19. Q B takes P+	K to Kt sq
9. Q Kt to K 4th	K B to its sq	20. R checks	Kt to K B sq
10. Q to K 2d	K Kt P 1	21. R takes Kt+	K to R 2d
11. Kt to Q 6th+	B takes Kt	22. K B checkmates	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCXXVI.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 2d+	K to R 6th	4. Kt to K B 2d+	K to R 5th
2. K to Kt 6th	K to R 5th	5. Kt checkmates	
3. B to K B 4th	K to R 6th		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. S. Jellicoe.—The diagram sent appears to be correct. We shall give the problem in a week or two.

Derevon.—The solutions are correct.

Extract.—The magazines have been received. We have not seen the work alluded to; it is probably intended for beginners only.

The body of John Walsh, the constable who lost his life in endeavouring to save those of his fellow-creatures in the sewer at Pimlico last week, was on Tuesday consigned to its resting-place in the burial-ground of St. John's, Westminster. His brother constables having expressed a wish to be present at the mournful ceremony, all those not immediately engaged on duty, amounting to nearly two hundred, followed in procession after the chief mourners, who consisted of the relatives of the deceased and Mr. Bishop, the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The mournful procession was conducted by Mr. Superintendent Russell and Inspectors Beckerson and Simons. A vast assemblage of persons followed, who expressed their sympathy at the melancholy and untimely fate of the deceased.

THE CHURCH.

Diocese of Bath and Wells.—The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends (says the *Bristol Mirror*) to hold an ordination, in the Cathedral Church of Wells, on Sunday, the 23rd day of December next. All candidates are requested to send their papers to his lordship's secretary, Edmund Davies, Esq., Wells, Somerset, on or before the 1st day of December next, after which due notice will be given of the time and place of examination.

Opening of the Waterman's Church at Penge-common.—This neat and substantial edifice has been opened for divine service, a licence having been granted by the Bishop of Winchester for that purpose. The consecration by the bishop is deferred owing to the insufficiency of funds. The sacred building stands contiguous to the almshouses of the Waterman's Company, at Penge-common, near the Sydenham station of the Croydon Railway, and has been erected by voluntary subscription for the accommodation of the inmates of the asylum and the inhabitants residing near the spot. The cost of its erection exceeded £5000, and it is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The patronage of the living has also been granted to the Waterman's Company in perpetuity.

THE ARMY.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset holds his next levee at the Horse Guards on the 23rd inst.

The Secretaryship to the Board of Ordnance, vacant by the death of Mr. R. Byham, is now a matter of great competition among certain men of rank and family connections. Amongst the candidates whose names have reached us are Lord Clarence Paget and Major-General Fox, the Surveyor-General to the Ordnance. The salary of the office is £1400 per annum.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, Oct. 9.—The following promotions have taken place, consequent on the death, on the 8th inst., of Admiral of the White Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, G.C.B.:—Admiral of the Blue Hugh Downman, to be admiral of the white; Vice-Admiral of the Red Alexander Wilmot Schomberg, to be admiral of the blue; Vice-Admiral of the White James Noble, to be vice-admiral of the red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B., to be vice-admiral of the White; Rear-admiral of the Red Sir John Louis, Bart., to be vice-admiral of the blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Charles Sibthorpe John Hawtayne, to be rear-admiral of the red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Pasco, to be rear-admiral of the white; Captain Ralph Randolph Wormeley to be rear-admiral of the blue. The following retired captains have also been promoted to be retired rear-admirals on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of the 1st of September, 1816, without increase to their pay:—Charles Bertram, George Hills, Henry Fanshawe, Isaac Hawkins Morrison, George Barne Trollope, C.B.; Sir Thomas Mansell, K.C.H.; Thomas Groube, Hercules Robinson, and William Black.

LONDON GAZETTE.

October 12.

War-office, Oct. 12.—19th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. C. K. Skeete to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Burns, who retires; Ensign F. C. Ashworth to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Skeete. 24th Foot—Quarter-master-Sergeant T. Madden to be quartermaster, vice Price, deceased. 36th Foot—Captain H. Lecky, from the 90th Foot, to be captain, vice Barnston, who exchanges. 40th Foot—Brevet-Major G. E. Aylmer, from the 93rd Foot, to be captain, vice Macgowan, who exchanges. 44th Foot—Lieutenant W. Hanmer to be captain, by purchase, vice Owen, who retires; Ensign G. White, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hanmer. 55th Foot—Ensign M. Conran to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ward, who retires. 60th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. D. Maclean, from half-pay Unattached, to be major, vice J. Temple, who exchanges; Captain W. F. Bedford to be major, by purchase, vice Maclean, who retires; Lieutenant G. W. Bligh to be captain, by purchase, vice Bedford; Second Lieutenant R. W. Brooke to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bligh. 61st Foot—Captain W. H. Vicars to be major, without purchase, vice Stephens, deceased; Lieutenant W. E. D. Deacon to be captain, without purchase, vice Vicars; Ensign J. H. Lukis, from the 3rd Foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Deacon; Ensign T. E. Gordon, from the 4th Foot, to be ensign, vice Parks, deceased. 79th Foot—Ensign J. Webster to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robertson, who retires. 83rd Foot—Lieutenant T. Spring to be captain, without purchase, vice the Hon. W. Gage, deceased; Ensign W. Hall to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Spring; Ensign E. Meurant, from the 46th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hall. 90th Foot—Captain R. Barnston, from the 36th Foot, to be captain, vice Lecky, who exchanges. 93rd Foot—Captain J. A. Macgowan, from the 40th Foot, to be captain, vice Aylmer, who exchanges.

Brevet.—Captain T. Prior, of the 73rd Foot, to be major in the army.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York—Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: M. W. Wilson, Esq., to be captain, vice Ferrand, who retires.

LAW AND POLICE.

A NEW MODE OF BUSINESS.

At Marlborough-street a lady, accompanied by two gentlemen, applied for advice.—On Saturday she was attracted to a fur-shop, 250, Regent-street, but, not finding the inside answered her expectations, she was about leaving, when the person in charge of the shop put his arms out and barred her egress, with the intimation that she would not be allowed to leave until she had made a purchase. Being intimidated, she agreed to purchase what were represented to be a pair of minx fur cuffs, at the price of 14s. 6d. She paid the money, received a regular bill of parcels, and was told, if the cuffs did not suit, they would be changed any time within three months. The lady, as soon as she got home, obtained an opinion as to the value of her purchase, and was informed that the same sort of cuffs might be bought in any respectable shop for half-a-crown. On Monday she returned to the shop and required the cuffs to be changed. The manager would only make an exchange on these terms,—that the lady should take a pair of cuffs at 30s., paying the difference. These 30s. cuffs were worth about 10s. This offer was refused, and the lady had come to that court for advice.—Mr. Bingham said he would tell the applicant the advice he had given to another party who had made a similar complaint. He told the complainant to go back to the shop, and require the goods to be taken back or the money returned. If a denial was given—as it had been given with scorn—then to go to the County Court and take out a summons. This was done, and when the day of hearing arrived the complainant received back the whole of the money and costs without going into court.—The parties thanked the magistrate, and promised to follow his advice.—This is the third or fourth case of the same sort which has been at this court within the last ten days.

THE PRINCE OF BEGGING-LETTER IMPOSTORS.

At Lambeth Police-constable William Romaine, 38 L, applied to Mr. Elliott, and requested his instructions relative to the disposal of a number of letters and documents belonging to Mr. Henry Dewhurst, *alias* Dr. Dewhurst, *alias* the Rev. Henry Dewhurst, *alias* the Rev. Dr. Lee, which remained in his hands. In the month of July last, Dewhurst, who is one of the most notorious begging-letter-writer impostors in the metropolis—a person, in fact, who managed to obtain more money than all the other impostors together—was brought to the court by Romaine on a charge of stealing a blanket from his ready-furnished lodging and pawning it, and after various examinations he was committed to Brixton for two months for illegally pawning. For some years previously the officers of police, as well as the Mendicity officers, had been using every effort to bring this prince of impostors to justice, but so cautious and adroit was he in all his movements that he completely baffled them; and his mortification at having been caught in such a petty-larceny affair was, upon sentence being pronounced upon him, overwhelming. His victims were principally dignitaries of the church, and other benevolent clergymen; and the means used by him in accomplishing his object was that of soliciting subscriptions to, or the purchase of, his "History of the Bible," to "enable him to resume the practice of his profession, for the support of his three helpless children and sick wife, and also to extricate himself from the severe pecuniary difficulties caused by the four years' illness of his wife," and there was some difficulty in making out a case of false pretence against him. Romaine informed the magistrate that Dewhurst had been discharged from prison, and soon after had applied at the station-house for the restoration of the whole of the letters and documents in his (Romaine's) hands, and was then told that he must apply to a magistrate on the subject. This, however, he declined; but said he should authorize his son to receive them.—Mr. Elliott, having cursorily examined the documents produced by the officer, directed that they should be retained, as they might, in the event of Dewhurst resorting to his former practices of imposition—a circumstance not at all improbable—be used as evidence against him.—Romaine said that, from information which he had received since the commitment of the prisoner, as well as before, Dewhurst had been in the habit of squandering large sums of money, obtained from benevolent persons, in the most profligate manner. In many, indeed in almost all, of his letters he spoke of his "beloved and afflicted wife," whereas his wife had been long since separated from him. Again, he urged his claim on the benevolent by representing that he had to support three helpless children, whereas his children had been for some time not only earning their own living, but assisting their father.—Mr. Elliott remarked that there could not be the least doubt that Dewhurst had been for years a very worthless and dissolute person, and had carried on a system of the grossest imposition with comparative impunity. He hoped, however, that for the future the police would keep a sharp look-out after him; and also that some public caution might be given to prevent the benevolent from being imposed on by the gross misrepresentation of this profligate impostor. For his own part, he thought that frauds by begging-letter-writer impostors in London would be entirely prevented by the parties to whom they direct their letters sending them back to the superintendent of police for the district from which they are dated, or to the Mendicity-office, for the necessary inquiry into their truth.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A SERVANT.

At Hammersmith, Mr. *Thomas Mayne*, described as a surgeon, residing at Shepherd's-bush-market, was summarily convicted by Mr. Paynter, the then sitting magistrate, of violently assaulting and beating a girl named Jane Goodfellow, of the age of fourteen or fifteen years. The wife of the defendant was included in the warrant, but was discharged on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence. The male defendant, was, however, ordered to pay the full penalty of £5, or be imprisoned two months, and, in consequence of his using threatening language towards the girl after his conviction, he was further ordered to enter into recognizances, himself in £20, and two sureties of £10 each, to be of good behaviour. The fine was paid, the bail perfected, and the defendant discharged. From the evidence then adduced it appeared that the complainant had lived with them in the capacity of a servant for about about a year and ten months—that she had been frequently subjected to brutal violence; and on the 10th inst., on account of some trifling neglect, the male defendant tied her down across a large chest, and with a leathern strap beat her most severely.—Mr. Roy, one of the parochial medical officers, deposed that, on examining the complainant, he found her back and legs covered with bruises of a greenish colour, manifestly the result of great and brutal violenee.—The testimony of a neighbour proved the frequency of the cries of the complainant, and also the fact that she was kept ill clad and not half fed, which her condition in court fully demonstrated.—After the conviction, Mr. Paynter directed the girl to be taken care of in the workhouse until inquiries were made for her relatives.—Subsequently, Mr. Haskard, the relieving-officer of the parish of Hammersmith, attended before Mr. Beadon with the poor victim of cruelty and oppression, together with two matronly and respectable femeles (sisters), named Sarah Goodfellow and Mary Smallwood, who stated that they were cousins to the father of the girl, and that they were anxious to forward her to her parental roof, in the town of Leicester, but the poor man was unable to bear the cost of her transmission. The applicants stated that Mrs. Mayne, and her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow, were first cousins to the complainant, and, from the first, the girl has suffered from their ill treatment; but being kept under lock and key, and being unable to write, she had no means of communicating the story of the wrongs she suffered to her parents or her friends. Her persecutors were people of some property, and had been liberally educated, and the defendant, Mr. Mayne, had been admitted a member of the College of Surgeons on Friday last. The applicants produced the rags which had been round the girl for garments, and mentioned the cruel barbarity which Mrs. Mayne had practised on a recent occasion. She had, with needles, pricked the backs of the hands of the poor girl, and applied to the bloody wounds Chili pickles, producing excruciating agony to the unfortunate sufferer!!—Mr. Beadon said he was convinced that, if this fact had come out at the last hearing, his learned colleague would have convicted Mrs. Mayne in a like penalty to that inflicted upon the husband. Was there any property likely to come to the complainant, so as to account for these outrages?—The applicants replied in the negativo, and added they could only assign as a cause the fact that the assailants were natives of, and had been brought up in, India, and thought they had a right to treat the complainant as they had been accustomed to treat their slaves.—Mr. Beadon said he never heard a more horrid or outrageous case. With respect to the application, he should give the applicant £1 to defray the girl's expenses to Leicester, and 10s from the poor-box to procure her an outfit for the journey.—The applicants expressed their gratitude, and retired with their suffering and injured charge from the court.

THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.

On Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment, *Henry Barkhurst Monkhouse*, who stands charged with "feloniously discharging a loaded pistol at John Farmer Monkhouse (his father), with intent to do him grievous bodily harm," was brought up for re-examination before Mr. Beadon, at the Hammersmith Police Court. A certificate was handed in to the effect that Mr. J. F. Monkhoues, was in a fair way of recovery.—The prisoner, who throughout the short space of time he was before the court maintained his composure, was then removed, and at five o'clock was reconveyed in the van to the House of Detention.

MARKETS.

Money Market.—On Wednesday the market for the home funds was again depressed to the extent of $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., owing to the unfavourable state of political affairs in France. The market opened steady at Tuesday's closing prices, but gave way towards the after part of the day. An extensive business was transacted, the sales of stock being very heavy for both present transfer and delivery next month. Consols were operated in at $92\frac{1}{4}$ to $91\frac{5}{8}$ for money, and at $92\frac{3}{8}$ to $91\frac{5}{8}$ for account, leaving off at $91\frac{5}{8}$ exactly for present transfer, and at $91\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for account. The business of the Railway Market was increased on Wednesday by numerous and large sales. Prices declined from 5s. to £3 per share upon the closing rates of Tuesday, and the market left off extremely flat. On Thursday, Consols closed at $91\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and for account $91\frac{3}{4}$ to $91\frac{7}{8}$. Railway shares, after a rise, declined to former prices.

Mark-lane, Thursday.—General averages of grain:—Wheat, 41s. 4d.; barley, 28s.; oats, 17s. 2d.; rye, 21s. 5d.; beans, 28s. 10d.; peas, 31s. 8d.

Covent-garden, Monday.—Peaches, 15s. to 20s. per dozen; new oranges, 15s. to 16s. per 100; cucumbers, 2d. to 6d. per brace; French beans, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; plums, 4s. to 6s.; damsons, 5s. to 6s.; apples, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; pears, 1s. 6d. to 5s.; onions for pickling, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; and tomatoes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per half sieve; red cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 3s., and white ditto, 6d. to 1s. per dozen; cauliflowers, 2s. to 3s., celery, 9d. to 1s. 3d., and horse-radish, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per bundle; turnips, 1s. 6d. to 2s., carrots, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., and onions, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; grapes, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; hothouse ditto, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pineapples, 5s. to 7s.; and filberts, 9d. to 1s., per lb.; lemons, 5s. to 8s., and walnuts, 8d. to 1s. per 100; elder-berries, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel basket; melons, 1s. to 4s. each; broccoli, 6d. to 1s. 6d. per bundle.

Leadenhall, Monday.—Poultry, &c.—Geese, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; fowls, 2s. to 3s.; chickens, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.; ducks, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; hares, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; grouse, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; partridges, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; and pigeons, 7d. to 8d. each; fresh butter, 6s. to 10s. per 12lb.

Billingsgate, Monday.—Salmon, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; turbots, 2s. 6d. to 7s.; brills, 6d. to 1s. 6d.; cod-fish, 2s. to 5s.; whitings, 2d. to 8d.; lobsters, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; and crabs, 4d. to 2s. each; soles, 6d. to 2s. per pair; eels, 6d. to 10d. per lb.; large haddocks, 6d. to 1s.; small ditto, 3d. to 4d.; dried ditto, 2d. to 3d. each; crimped scate, 3d. to 4d., and sturgeon, 4d. to 8d. per lb.; shrimps, 1s. to 2s. per gallon; prawns, 2s. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; bloaters, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; dried ling, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; fresh herrings, 10d. to 1s. per dozen; doreys, 6d. to 2s.; bream, 4d. to 6d.; common oysters, 8s. to 12s.; Scotch pearls, 16s. to 18s.; and best natives, 42s. to 64s. per bushel.

Bread, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from $6\frac{1}{2}$d. to 7d., and of household ditto, 5d. to 6d., per 4lb. loaf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Grantham-house, Grantham, the wife of Dr. Joseph J. A. Brown, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Abbotsbury, Newton Bushel, Devon, Mrs. W. F. D'Arcy, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at No. 15, Marine-square, Brighton, Lady Doyle, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at the vicarage, Sunbury, the wife of the Rev. Henry Vigne, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Bowden-hall, Gloucestershire, Mrs. C. Brooke Hunt, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Norwood, Surrey, the wife of B. E. Kennedy, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Sidmouth, Devon, the lady of Captain James Dalphin, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 9, Chepstow-villas West, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, Mrs. Halse, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Grey Abbey, the Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at East-hall, Kent, the wife of G. A. Fuller, Esq., of twins.

On the 15th inst., at 93, Eaton-place, the wife of Wm. Jones Loyd, Esq., of a son, which only survived its birth half an hour.

On the 15th inst., at 27, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, the wife of Robert Burman, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Upper Clapton, Mrs. Eustratius C. Ionides, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. C. E. Grey, of Princes Risborough, Captain J. H. Gordon, late of the Austrian service, son of the late E. Gordon, Esq., of Lesmore, N.B., to Amelia Cherry, youngest daughter of the late Sir Herbert Compton, chief justice of Bombay.

On the 10th inst., at the Catholic Church of St. Michael and St. George, Lyme Regis, by the Rev. Francis Crowe, D.D., George Thomas Whitgreave, Esq., of Moseley-court, Staffordshire, and of Eaton-square, London, to Mary Juliana Charlotte, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., and niece of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

On the 11th inst., at Branston Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop Spencer, Captain William Allan Heringham, R.N., to Barbara Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Peregrine Curtois, of the Longhills, Lincolnshire.

On the 11th inst., at Torquay, by the Rev. James Boles, M.A., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Upton, Rowland Edward, only son of Edward Walker, Esq., of Torquay, to Emily Lyttleton, third daughter of Richard Francis, Esq., of St. Andrew-house, Droitwich, Worcestershire.

On the 11th inst., at Cockermouth, by the Rev. E. Fawcett, A.M., Edwin Andrews, captain of the 7th Bombay Infantry, and second son of William Andrews, Esq., of Salisbury, Wiltshire, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late William Rudd, Esq., of Cockermouth, Cumberland.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's, Devizes, by the Rev. Chas. Smith, brother of the bride, Stephen Towgood, Esq., of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old-park, Wilts.

On the 13th inst., at Watford Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Capel, William, eldest son of Wm. Pontifex, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent, to Adelaide Maria, only child of Christopher Dalton, Esq., of Watford, Herts.

DEATHS.

On the 24th of May last, after a few days' illness, at Adelaide, South Australia, James Tweeddale, M.D., Royal Navy.

On the 8th inst., in the Cavalry-barracks, Brighton, Captain Henry Schonswar, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, aged 29.

On the 10th inst., at Daventry, Northamptonshire, Edward West Phillips, Esq., late barrack-master in the island of Guernsey, in his 80th year.

On the 10th inst., at 14, Regent's-villas, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park, in her 8th year, Fanny, youngest daughter of A. B. Gregory, Esq.

On the 10th inst., suddenly, at Westmeon, Hampshire, John Earwaker, Esq., aged 65.

On the 11th inst., at Chichester, Stephen Wooldridge, Esq., in his 76th year.

On the 13th inst., at St. Leonard's, the Hon. Mrs. John Heathcote, aged 38.

On the 13th inst., at Hadley Hurst, near Barnet, Gertrude Martha, relict of the late Sir William Gosset.

On the 13th inst., at 41, Mecklenburg-square, Mary Jane, widow of the late Richard Winstanley, Esq., in her 67th year.

On the 16th inst., at Iver, Uxbridge, Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., late a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, in the 73rd year of his age.

At Kitswell Park, Herts, George G. Tinte, lieut.-colonel East Middlesex Militia, late lieut.-colonel 3rd Light Dragoons.

The death of Mr. George Nelson, the jockey, took place at the Turf Tavern, in Doncaster, on the evening of Wednesday last.

Mr. Theobald.—This respected gentlemen died on Monday last, at his residence in Bedford-lane, Stockwell, after an illness of about ten days. There are few connected with the English turf to whom Mr. Theobald was unknown.

Lieutenant Barttelot, of the 21st Regiment.—We regret to record the demise of this young officer, at Edinburgh, suddenly, from an attack of cholera.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOBSON'S brief List offers the greatest advantages to Families about to Emigrate!

	s.	d.
Printed dressing gowns, each	3	10½
Ditto, lined throughout	6	6
White twilled camb. muslin	6	6
Checked or fancy ditto	5	6
Delaines, lined throughout	10	6
Plain flannel, with cape	8	6
Plaid, gala and printed	14	6
Ladies' long-cloth night-dresses, frilled		
Jacquets	2	6
Ditto, frilled	1	3
Long-cloth drawers	1	6
Corded skirts	1	2
Long-cloth slips, 4 yards round	0	9
Infants' French merino cloaks, faced with silk	2	3
Silk braided hoods	16	6
Ditto, inferior	4	6
	2	6

	s.	d.
Ladies' chemises . each or 13s. per dozen	1	2
"Smedley's" and "Warner's" patent merino drawers, vests, and union dresses complete.		
Lambs' wool kneecaps.		
Coloured knitted spencers, from 2s. 9d. each.		
Gents' shirts, 1s. 9d. and 2s.		
Ditto, linen fronts, 3s. to 5s. 9d.		
Youths' ditto, 2s. to 3s.		
Boys' ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.		
Gents' night shirts, 2s. and 2s. 6d.		
Youths' ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.		
Boys' ditto, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.		
Small drawers, 5s. 9d. the dozen.		
Medium sizes, 6s. 6d. ditto.		
Full maids, 8s. 6d. ditto.		

Country Shopkeepers who forward one stamp may procure the Catalogue of Baby Linen, Juvenile Clothing, and Outfitting Goods. Preserve the Address!

127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

MADAME DEVY, of 73, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.—Madame Devy has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that she has opened a new suite of SHOW-ROOMS, specially adapted to FRENCH CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, and begs the favour of an early visit.

VERITABLES GANTS DE SUEDE.

REAL Jenny Lind Gloves, well known for their agreeable wear, for softening and bleaching the hands, at Mr. HELBRONNER'S Berlin Repository, 261, Regent-street.

PANTHEON BAZAAR, OXFORD STREET.

MADAME BAUD begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has forwarded to England her full-sized PAPER MODELS for the ensuing Season; comprising the most distingué selection of Fashionable Novelties in CLOAKS, CASSAWECKS, BODIES, SLEEVES, RIDING-HABITS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &c., with every article that is new and useful for Cloak and Dress Makers.

The breaking up of the Parisian Court, and the disturbed state of Paris, first induced Madame Baud to forward her Models to England; and the liberal patronage she has received renders comment unnecessary.

Madame Baud having been Modeller to the late French Court for many years, is sufficient guarantee of the elegance of her Designs.

	£	s.	d.
A Set of Twelve Articles			
A smaller Set	£1	1	0
A single Cloak, or Body and Sleeve	0	10	6
	0	3	6

Free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order, payable to "HARRIETTE KNIGHT," at the Post-office, St. Martin's-Le-Grande.

MISS KNIGHT (Niece à Madame Baud), COUNTER 31, GROUND FLOOR, PANTHEON BAZAAR, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

HAIR Bracelets, beautifully made and mounted in fine Gold, at 7s. each. Ladies wishing to preserve the hair of a relative or friend can have made (which they can see done) any description of Hair Souvenir, at about one-half the usual charge, by Mr. GEORGE DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 172, FENCHURCH-STREET, three doors from Gracechurch-street, London. A most recherché collection of Specimens in Hair Work, richly mounted, is kept for inspection. Ladies waited on at their own residences with patterns, or a Book of Patterns is sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

THE Model Parish Cocoa, strongly recommended by many eminent members of the Medical Profession as light and easy of digestion, more nutritious and wholesome than tea or coffee. Price 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb. The manufacturer's profits are given to the Model Parish Experiment. Manufactured by Cadbury, Brothers, Bridge-street, Birmingham. Sold wholesale and retail by Wertheim and Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row, London.

Agents wanted for all parts of the kingdom. Apply to Cadbury, Brothers.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—La Dr. De MOTTE'S NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

SUPERIOR Cabinet Furniture, fashionable UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, and BEDDING manufactured by first-rate Workmen.—Messrs. SMITH, SON, and CO., Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Albion House, Pimlico, respectfully invite the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy to inspect the large Stock of well-seasoned Furniture in their extensive Premises, containing twenty-five shops and warehouses, which are the largest and most complete in the metropolis. Every article is marked in plain figures, so that persons can make their own estimates at one-half the usual prices. The Carpet stock is well worthy attention. Rich Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 3s. 3d. per yard A large stock of choice ell-wide Chintzes, French patterns, 4½d. and 6d. per yard. Established 36 years. Estimates given gratuitously.

GREY Goose Feathers, 1s. per lb.— Bed Feathers were never so cheap as at present. HEAL and SONS' present prices are:—

	s.	d		s.	d
Poultry	0	8	Best Grey Goose	1	10
Grey Goose	1	0	White ditto	2	2
Foreign ditto	1	6	Best Dantzic ditto	3	0

Purified by steam, and warranted sweet and free from dust.

HEAL and SONS' List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196, Tottenham-court-road, London.

WARLICH'S Patent Household Fuel is antiseptic to cholera, being mixed with tar; and all noxious, vegetable, and sulphurous matter, always existing in coals, being driven off by the heat applied in its manufacture, is particularly recommended as the best means of promoting and keeping up a healthy atmosphere in rooms, which at the present time is of such great importance to all classes. 150 Blocks, equal in consumption to 1¼ ton of coal, delivered within four miles of the Patent Fuel Company's Works, Deptford, or the Depot, Shot Tower-wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth, for 26s., where orders can be received, as also by W. N. De Mattos, Secretary, at the Offices, 15, St. Mary-axe.

LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES.

THE Roseate Bloom of Health can in all cases be permanently ensured by the use of the above perfectly innocent and wonderful Liquid Extract, obtained from that Queen of the Flower-garden—the Rose—as prepared by F. PEARS, who has received innumerable testimonials from Ladies of the highest rank, of its invaluable and innocent properties. It imparts a most exquisite tint, which is not destroyed either by change of air or by perspiration, even when wiped with the handkerchief, and is, therefore, invaluable to those frequenting public and private assemblies. This article has now been in use by the fashionable world upwards of thirty years, and is the sole property of F. PEARS, Perfumer, and Inventor of the Transparent Soap; and may be had of the leading Perfumers in Town and Country, and also at his Purified Soap and Perfumery Warehouse, 91, Great Russell-street, near the British Museum. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

*** PEARS'S LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES and his celebrated BLANC DE PERL EN LIQUIDE, for imparting a delicate white tint to the hands, arms, neck, &c., are invaluable to all who value personal beauty. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle; by post, extra.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—(See *Gazette* of Friday, the 7th instant.)

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, takes leave to return his sincere thanks to his noble patrons, numerous friends, and ladies generally, for the kind and liberal support experienced by him for the last thirty years, and, in retiring, informs them that he has DISPOSED of the BENEFICIAL INTEREST in the premises to Messrs. HATTON, RITCHIE, and CUMMING; but being compelled, by the nature of his arrangements with his successors, to give up possession within a very limited and fixed period, incapable of extension, and according to such arrangements he is bound to dispose of the whole of his superb and costly Stock, amounting to upwards of £100,000, forthwith. This Stock being the largest in amount, as well as the most recherché in style and quality ever brought before the public for unreserved and immediate sale, Mr. Williams trusts his many friends and the public will take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity. Families, hotelkeepers, shippers to the colonies, shopkeepers, and milliners will find this a most desirable opportunity of making purchases, and an extra 2½ per cent. discount will be allowed on all parcels amounting to or exceeding £50. The Stock consists of gorgeous Silks of Lyons, India, China, Spitalfields, and Macclesfield manufacture; black and coloured Velvets for Dresses, from the looms of Genoa, Lyons, and Spitalfields; superb Shawls of India, French, Norwich, and Paisley manufacture; magnificent Mantles of the choicest Parisian models, in every variety of material, including velvet, satin, satin-turc, ottoman, and gros royale; and the largest assortment of fur-lined and other Travelling Cloaks in London. Families, hotelkeepers, &c., will effect a saving of forty per cent. on all kinds of Irish Linen, Sheetings, Damask Table-linens, Diapers, Towellings, Long Cloths, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., all guaranteed by the best makers. The richest cashmere, barège, embroidered French merino, ball, dinner, and other fancy and useful Dresses at almost nominal prices. Also, French Merinos, Lustres, Indiannas, Coburg Cloths, Balmoral Tweeds and Plaids, &c., fully 35 per cent. under market price. Foreign and British Lace, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., of every description. The Furs comprise the richest Russian, Hudson's Bay, and French Sables, Ermine, Chinchilla, Kolinski, Silver Fox, &c., all of which, having been purchased at the May sales, are full and well seasoned, and warranted in first-rate condition. Ladies taking advantage of this Stock will save 70 per cent. on winter prices.

Observe the Address—WILLIAMS and HATTON, No. 111, OXFORD-STREET, corner of the Regent-circus, leading to Portland-place; also, 272, REGENT-CIRCUS, and 274, REGENT-STREET.

These Premises have been closed for the last week for the purpose of reducing the prices and remarking the stock, and was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when the SALE COMMENCED.

To prevent mistakes, all goods will be MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

☞ All debts due and owing to or by the late Copartnership of Williams and Hatton are to be respectively received and paid by Mr. Edwin Hatton, at 111, Oxford-street aforesaid.

GREAT FURNITURE SALE.—To Upholsterers, Families Furnishing, and others.—L. and M. WORMS beg to announce that, in consequence of the very extensive alterations about to take place in the Furniture Department of their Establishment, they have resolved to clear the whole of their STOCK of CABINET GOODS at extraordinarily reduced prices, rather than submit to the loss which would necessarily occur to their immense Stock during such alterations and extension. To convey an idea of the prices, a few items are annexed:—An elegant four-post bedstead, £1. 15s.; ditto, with cornice poles, rods, &c., complete, £2. 15s.; mahogany washstands, with marble tops, 28s. 6d.; very superior ditto, £2. 10s.; superb double-hole ditto, three guineas; handsome mahogany chest of drawers, large size, two guineas; superb wardrobes, six guineas; dressing-glasses, from 2s. 6d. to 30s. each, warranted best plate; ottoman, forming easy-chair or bedstead, with mattress complete, 25s.; French bedsteads, 12s. 9d.; set of mahogany dining-room chairs, four guineas; very superior ditto, five guineas; superb-sweep back chairs, 12s. 6d. each; very superior ditto, best Spanish wood, 16s. 6d., originally 28s.; handsome mahogany couches in hair, £2. 10s.; full-size sofas in ditto, three guineas; extending dining-tables, three guineas; large-size cheffoniers, 38s. each; magnificent enclosed sideboards, six guineas; rosewood chairs in damask, 16s. 6d. each; loo-tables, £3 to £4; occasional tables, same price; cabriole settees, three guineas; cheffoniers, in the Elizabethan style, with plate-glass back and doors, marble top, and magnificent carving, seven guineas; and every other article at the same reduced rate. Gentlemen furnishing, and who really require good, substantial, and elegant furniture, will find this an opportunity which may, perhaps, never occur again. Every information free to persons residing in the country.

L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, opposite the London Hospital.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT,

A NEW AND EXQUISITE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HAIR CONSIDERED:

THE IMPORTANCE, GROWTH, USES, COMPOSITION, AND MODE OF PRESERVING A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

Chemical analysis shows the hair to be composed of a basis of animal matter; this is contained in the oil-tubes situated near the root of every hair. Should this dry up or become deficient the hair is more or less affected, and frequently falls off. Mixed with this lubricating oleaginous substance, we have a little sulphur, iron, and a few salts.

Experiments have been made, with much difficulty, upon this oil, which can be obtained only in very small quantities, but sufficient, nevertheless, to ascertain beyond a doubt that this white, concrete, oily substance—not unlike cetine in appearance—contains a very large proportion of stereoline. It is well known to chemists that this forms the pure basis of all fats and oils, and, if properly separated and purified, would be found to equal the natural fluid in nourishing and lubricating the hair; but here is the great difficulty, as hitherto all the preparations of oils or grease usually sold have not been deprived of their impurities—such as membrane, mucus, or albumen—which act like yeast in promoting chemical action, and in a short time become rancid in consequence. This change appears to be produced by the absorption of the oxygen of the hair, while the oily acids are set free, and give rise to this rancid smell. MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, being freed from all these impurities, is not liable to be affected by time or air; and, being also carefully prepared to imitate the fluid provided by nature for the due and healthy nourishment and growth of the hair, is therefore the only substance most proper to be used as an artificial aid to promote a luxuriance of one of nature's greatest ornaments to the body.

Well brushing the Hair night and morning, and the application of MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT to the roots of the Hair, will immediately check any tendency to greyness or loss of Hair, and render it thick, curly, and perfectly clean. MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT has a new perfume of the most delicious kind. In elegant toilet stands, 2s. each.

Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders in town and country. Wholesale London Agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Sanger, 151, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street.

PEARLY SET OF TEETH.

ROWLAND'S Odonto, or Pearl DENTIFRICE, a white powder, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the oriental herbal. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe.—Price [illegible] 9d. per box.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

DEAFNESS.—Ladies' Headdress.— The MIMOSA, or FLOWER CORNET, may be worn with Walking, Morning, and Evening Dress.—W. PINE has perfected and registered this elegant and efficient Ear-Flower, which may be worn without detection, with all the advantages of an Ear-Trumpet. To be obtained only of Mr. W. PINE, 352, STRAND, one door from Wellington-street.—Pine's Dionysian and Tympanum Vibrator, suited to every degree of Deafness, with all other acoustic improvements, at various prices.

DEAFNESS.—New Discovery.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful, small newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. It is modelled to the ear, so that it rests within, without projecting; being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears are entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Also invaluable newly-invented Spectacles.

S. and B. SOLOMONS, Aurists and Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS Cured, and all Diseases of the Ear; also, those unpleasant noises in the head, without operation or causing any pain. Instantaneous and permanent relief is afforded in many cases of thirty and forty years' standing, enabling the patient to hear a whisper; also entirely removing the noises in the head, by a new and valuable discovered mode of treatment. Mr. BENNETT, Aurist, has made the above diseases his entire study, to the exclusion of all other branches of the medical profession, and can be consulted every day, from 10 till 6, at his residence, 80, Upper Stamford-street, near Waterloo-bridge, London; and on Sundays, from 10 till 4.—Persons in the country can state their case by letter, and, if curable, will be communicated with until the same is effected.

TOOTHACHE permanently Cured by using BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling decaying Teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price 1s. Enough for several Teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are permanent.

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorized Testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 24, EAST TEMPLE CHAMBERS, WHITEFRIARS, FLEET-STREET, London, in return for thirteen penny stamps.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies each packet.

GERMAN Language and Literature.— Private Lessons in the above are given by a German Gentleman, to those desirous either of acquiring the principles of the Language, or of becoming conversant with the classical Writings of Germany. Address A. B., care of the Editor of the "Weekly News," 17, Upper Wellington street, Strand.

STEEL Chatelaines.—"Young hearts throbbed against it, making the lights flash from its polished facets at every pulsation; or, at times, the breath of low soft words, whispered over it, and full of meaning, dulled its lustre. Elsewise, too, the language, instead of coming from withered lips, was spoken by youthful floating eyes."—Albert Smith. The greatest variety of this fashionable article to be had at the original maker's, DURHAM, Cutler, by special appointment, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, 456, Oxford-street, near Bedford Chapel. Any pattern made to order. Cutlery of every description.

BALMORAL AND LOCH MUICK TABLE LAMPS.

DEANE'S Balmoral Lamp is adapted to the Drawing and Dining Room, where, by its brilliant and pure Light, it produces a most enlivening effect.

Deane's Loch Muick Lamp is suited to the Library and Home Room. The first burns Deane's Patent Sperm Oil for nine hours without attention. The second burns their refined Solar Oil, only 3s. 6d. per gallon, delivered by Deane's own carts, in all the Metropolitan Districts, either periodically, or promptly, on receipt of special orders.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE Family Medicine Chest.—A good family medicine chest, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as Cockle's Antibilious Pills, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used; but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best."—Observer.

BRONCHITIS and Influenza effectually Cured by BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE, equal in medicinal effect to two of any other preparation for Coughs Influenza, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Disorders, having performed cures when all other means had failed.

Sold by most respectable Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, and in boxes at 2s. 9d. each; or by sending fifteen postage stamps to JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, London, a packet will be sent free by return of post.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills, an excellent Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, and other Diseases of the CHEST.—Mr. J. C. Rheinhardt, Chemist, of Hull, states that Mr. Stinger, formerly of the Hull Glass Works, was pronounced to be far gone in consumption, and medical men had given him up as incurable. On seeing Holloway's Pills advertised, he thought he would give them a trial, and, after taking a few boxes, his cough abated, his flesh became firm, his appetite improved, and now his health is completely restored. This admirable medicine is a certain remedy for the most obstinate cases of Asthma, old Coughs, recent Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

WANTED immediately, experienced POLKA KNITTERS and good CROCHET HANDS. Apply, personally, to Miss Ansell, 14, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.—Children can be employed.

TO Ladies.—The Zone of Beauty for 18s. 6d., that much approved article of a lady's toilet, which, easy, simple, and elegant, imparts a sylph-like roundness to the waist without restraint or pressure. Ladies who have not yet experienced the comfort and elegance of this celebrated Corset, are informed, that by sending the size of their waists to Mdme. GEORGES, 9, New Bond-street, they can be fitted with the utmost exactitude. Dressmaking from 6s. 6d.

MORTGAGE and Accountancy Office, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, CITY. Twenty-four years established.

Mortgages and redeemable annuities promptly effected on life interests to money in the funds, reversions under wills, and freehold estates. No charge whatever made if the business be not completed.

N.B. Embarrassed individuals judiciously advised, and their affairs with creditors in town and country suitably arranged before delay occasions ruin.

Consultations strictly confidential and free.

Application to Messrs. HAWKES and CO. will meet attention.

THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity, from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Founded A.D. 1827.

Persons desirous of becoming Candidates at the next Election are requested to apply for the forms of recommendation, as they must be returned to the Office, duly filled up, on or before the 30th instant.

The Committee earnestly solicit Contributions to enable them to extend the usefulness of this important charity.

STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street, London, Oct. 1, 1849.

THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity, from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Founded A.D. 1827.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PATRONS.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

A FANCY SALE will be held in aid of the funds, in MAY, 1850, under distinguished patronage.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Work, Paintings, Drawings, Music, Prints, Books, or any light articles of Manufactured Goods, will be most gratefully received.

The value of contributions will be allowed to the donors in votes at the Society's July Election.

"THE DUCHESS POLKA," presented to the Society by Mr. G. F. Taylor, and so much admired at the late Sale, can be obtained at the Offices of the Institution. Price 2s. 6d.

STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street, London, Sept. 18, 1849.

LONDON Cutaneous Infirmary for the Treatment and Cure of Diseases of the Skin. Instituted 1841.

Patron—H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c.
President—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.
Treasurer—J. GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Consulting Physicians—T. SOUTHWOOD SMITH, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-square; THOMAS HODGKIN, M.D., Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

Medical Officer in attendance, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin—JAMES STARTEN, Esq., Saville-row.

The object of the Society is to supply Medical Advice, Medicines, and appropriate Baths gratuitously to poor patients afflicted with diseases of the skin. Upwards of 21,000 cases have been successfully treated since the establishment of the Institution; and increased means are necessary to meet the numerous additional claims upon the Charity. Public benevolence is therefore earnestly appealed to for further support, and contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, J. G. Barclay, Esq.; or by the Secretary, at the Institution, 25, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

BOYES THORNTON, Hon. Sec.
CHARLES NASH, Secretary.

THOSE about to Marry should obtain my BOOK of ESTIMATES, with Designs, sent postage free, where they will see that a four-roomed cottage is comfortably furnished for 23 guineas; a six-roomed house, completely and neatly, for £70; an eight-roomed house, with many elegancies and substantially, for £140; a mansion of 14 rooms, furnished with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents, all goods delivered in any part of the kingdom, carriage free.

At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

JOSEPH LOADER, Upholsterer, 23, Pavement, Finsbury.

The extensive celebrity of Joseph Loader's Establishment for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering business, affords a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers selecting from his stock, that they are of well-seasoned material and the best workmanship.

Joseph Loader's portable Bedstead, which forms an ottoman, settee, easy-chair, and bedstead, with three cushions, stuffed in printed cotton, on brass socket castors, £2. 2s. to £3. 10s.; and Minter's patent reclining Chair, with leg-rest, in morocco leather at one-half the prices charged by the Patentees, whose right of patent has expired.

*** Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

A NEW ERA IN MEDICINE.

DR. SCOTT'S APERIENT TABLETS.

DR. SCOTT, having in the course of his extensive experience, observed how often the most serious, and sometimes fatal, results ensue from the reluctance of patients to endure the NAUSEA of Medicines in the form of pills or draughts, has been induced to prepare

AN EFFICACIOUS AROMATIC TONIC APERIENT,

Which has been pronounced by all who have tested its merits to be both agreeable to the palate, and certain, prompt, and invigorating in its action: striking at once at the root of disease; arresting its progress before it has gained strength; throwing off the morbific agent, and with it all the general and local disturbance to which it has given rise; and inducing a new and sanatory condition of the blood and secretions, without that usual prostration of the physical powers which is so frequently followed by dangerous results.

Dr. SCOTT'S FAMILY APERIENT TABLETS—to be dissolved in the mouth (as the most agreeable bon-bon)—will be found an efficacious remedy in all cases of Enervated Digestion, when the patient suffers from Weakness or Lowness of Spirits—Want of Sleep—Pain after Eating—Heartburn—Sickness—Headache—Irritability—Spasms—Flatulence—Drowsiness—Costiveness, &c., in all of which cases they operate by restoring tone to the stomach—stimulating the action of a Torpid Liver and Bowels—Purifying the Blood—Relieving the Constitution of any Morbid Influences, and promoting a Healthiness of the Secretions necessary to those grand regulators of the system, the Digestive Organs.

In CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS (Pimples and Eruptions of the Skin),—so often rendered incurable by tampering with cosmetics,—they act by attacking the cause instead of the symptom of the disease; promoting a Healthy Action of the Vessels—restoring Transparency and Bloom to the Complexion; and thus giving the best possible testimony of an improved condition of the health.

In ALL CASES OF WORMS (the pest of children, and often of mature age) causing great irritation and perilous derangement of the system, their effect is equally congenial.*

In DROPSY they will be found of great value. Acting as a Diuretic and Sudorific, they carry off the accumulation of serous fluid, and by their sanative and strengthening properties restore the body to a healthy state. They are also an invaluable Family Aperient in cases requiring a Mild Purgative and Tonic, whether for children or adults.

Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agents: Rudd and Co., 151, Strand; Barclay and Sons; Edwards; Sanger; Dietrichsen, and Hannay; Prout; Sutton and Co.; and may be had of all Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout the kingdom. Sent free by post, for fifteen postage-stamps, by Rudd and Co., 151, Strand.

SHAWLS.—Superb French filled SHAWLS, two yards square, at 9s. 11d.; Scotch Tweed do., 4s. 11½d. R. HOOPER is this day offering the largest and most elegant assortment of all his new textures in Long and Square Shawls, Mantles, &c. The Mantle Department abounds in every modern design of the season, and at the most moderate prices.
HOOPER, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

GENERAL Mourning.—Ladies are respectfully informed that R. HOOPER has become the successful purchaser of a large lot of BLACK SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH TWILLS, COBURG CLOTHS, &c.; and as they are of the best manufacture, and at about half-price, no further comment is necessary than that the Black is perfectly fast. Patent yard-wide rolled Crape, 1s. and upwards; 6-4 ditto, the widest width made, 1s. 11½d.; Paramattas, from 1s.; Coburgs, 9½d. and 1s.; French Twills, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Orleans, 6d.; Black and White Prints, 1s. 11½d. the full dress; and a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for £1. 3s. 6d.
AT HOOPER'S, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

AT Warwick House, 144, Regent-street, the largest, the cheapest, and best collection of SILKS and VELVETS in London.
MERRETT, SIMES, and MERRETT.

AT Warwick House, 144, Regent-street, the best stock of CLOAKS in London; also the MANTEAU MATINEE and the VECUNA CLOAK in great variety. MERRETT, SIMES, and MERRETT.

NEW and Elegant Winter Mantles.— The best models produced in the first Paris houses may all be selected from at REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street. They are made up on the shortest notice, in the very best materials and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices. Regent-house (Allison's).

NEW Winter Silks.—The largest assortment of good, useful, and novel SILKS, at moderate prices, are now to be seen at REGENT HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, AND CLOAKS.

CAMERON and VIALL respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their SHAWL, CLOAK, and MANTLE DEPARTMENT, which is now replete with the most novel and beautiful styles for the season. Rich LYONS VELVET PALETOTS, from 37s. 6d.; SATIN and WATERED SILK Ditto, 29s.; TWEED Ditto, 15s. 6d.; VECUNA CLOTH Ditto, 1 Guinea.
The price of every article is marked in plain figures.
CAMERON and VIALL, 50, OXFORD-STREET.

SHAWLS and Mantles.—Messrs. J. and J. HOLMES beg to announce that their Stock is now replete with the newest designs in FRENCH and BRITISH CASHMERE SHAWLS, adapted for autumnal wear, as well as numerous productions in Saxony wool. They are also displaying in the Mantle department several Parisian modes in various new materials, some of which have already received the approbation and patronage of royalty and many of the aristocracy.—India, French, and British Shawl Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

FRENCH MERINOS, &c.

STAGG and MANTLE invite the attention of Purchasers to their Stock of Cobourg and Orleans Cloths, French Merinos, &c.

		s.	d.	
Fine Orleans, in all colours . .	from	0	8½	per yard.
Ditto, fast Black, warranted . .	„	0	8¾	„
Cobourgs in every new colour .	„	1	0½	„

French Merinos at 2s. 3½d. per yard, worth 3s.
Indianas, Lustres, &c., equally cheap.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

TO the Nobility and Gentry Purchasing

SILKS:—		s.	d.	
Satin Checked Gros de Naples,	from	1	6½	per yard.
Plain and Figured Glacés . .	„	1	11½	„
Rich Brocaded Stripes (⅞ wide)	„	19	6	the Dress.
„ Damask Brocades . . .	„	30	0	„
Fast Black Ducapes	„	1	4½	per yard.
Rich Watered Ditto	„	2	6½	„
„ Satinettes	„	1	9½	„
Real Irish Poplins	„	2	6½	„

At STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

SHAWLS, Paletots, Mantles, &c.— The largest, cheapest, and most recherché Stock in London of the above indispensable articles of costume
At STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, London.

EXPOSITION of Ladies' Cloaks and MANTLES for Autumn Wear.—There is a great novelty in CLOAKS and MANTLES this season.—Black Velvet Mantles, trimmed with Dentelle de Laine, are much worn in Paris, and they are rendered at much lower prices than heretofore. Mantles for young Ladies have received the especial attention of the Parisian artistes this Autumn, and the result has been most successful. The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the periodical supply of Cloaks and Mantles at the London General Mourning Warehouse is now complete in an equal degree both of Mourning Apparel and the varieties in demand for Ladies not necessarily in black.—THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

ENGRAVINGS of all the New and Fashionable PARISIAN MANTLES are in course of preparation, and will be submitted for inspection in a few days, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street; or forwarded to any part of the country, on application, and will be found to convey a very correct idea of the prevailing unusually-elegant modes of the season.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

LACE and Baby Linen Warehouses, 58, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Observe!—The newest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of LACE and BABY LINEN, in all its various branches, is at NICHOLSON'S, 58, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Ladies in the country can effect an immense saving by sending or samples from the following list:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Infants' Long Robes - -	4	11	French Cambric Caps, Worked Caps - - -	1	11
Very richly-worked do. -	10	6	Ditto, trimmed fully - -	3	6
Monthly Gowns - - -	2	6	Diaper Pinafores - - -	1	0
Ditto Caps - - - -	1	3	Long Cashmere Cloaks -	8	6

Post-office Orders payable to Charles Nicholson, 58, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SQUIRREL FURS.

THOMAS POPPY, Victoria-house, 285 and 286, HIGH HOLBORN, having made an advantageous purchase in Squirrel Skins, can now offer to buyers—

	s.	d.	
1500 Riding Boas, full size, at -	3	11	worth 6s. 0d.
1350 Ditto, very choice - - -	5	11	„ 8s. 9d.
800 Victorines, full size - - -	4	11	„ 7s. 0d.
700 Pair of Cuffs, from 1s. 3d. to	3	6	worth double.

SABLES.
A choice lot of Russian Riding Boas at - - 45s. 0d.
700 Rich Sable Minx - - - - - 11s. 9d. to 21s. 0d.
1700 American Sable, equal to Russian in colour, 9s. 10½d.
With Cuffs of every description to match.
MUFFS (Full Size).
Squirrel 6s. 11d.; American Sable, 8s. 9d.; Minx, 15s. 9d.; Russian Sable, 42s.; French Sable, 28s.; Stone Marten, 28s.—All guaranteed, and sent for approval ten miles free of cost.

LEFT-OFF Clothes, Regimentals, &c., WANTED.—Ladies and Gentlemen having LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL, Regimentals, Jewellery, Books, &c., to dispose of, in any quantities, will find the full value given in cash to any amount, and meet with punctual attendance, at any time or distance, on addressing, pre-paid, to Mr. or Mrs. HUTCHINSON, 17, Dean-street, High Holborn. Parcels from the country, the utmost value immediately remitted by post-office order.

THE following NEW and EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP GOODS

are now being offered by

BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 AND 64, EDGWARE-ROAD:—

Upwards of 25,000 yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Brocaded, and Glacé SILKS, at 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 4½d. per yard.
An unequalled Stock of Plain Black SILKS and SATINETTES, commencing at 16s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the dress.
Rich DUCAPES, Watered Ditto, ARMURES, and Black DRESS SATINS, at the same moderate prices.
1500 Pieces of real FRENCH MERINOES (warranted all wool), in Black and all Colours, at 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11½d., and 3s. 6½d. per yard.
39 Bales of real WELSH FLANNELS, at 8¾d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.
Patterns sent for inspection postage free.
Rich Velvet MANTLES, of the latest Shapes, lined with silk and quilted throughout, in Black, Waterloo Blue, Greens, and Clarets.
ADELAIDES, &c. &c., at Two Guineas each.
New TWEED MANTLES, fashionably trimmed, at 21s. each.

Address—BEECH AND BERRALL, Nos. 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.
N.B.—All Parcels to the amount of £5 will be sent to any part of the country carriage paid.

£10,000 WORTH of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS

(ALL PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE).

Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Shawls, Mantles, Embroidered Dresses, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Plaids, Furs, Flannels, Hose, Ribbons, &c., now offering, most decided Bargains,
At JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Linen Warehouse, 137, OXFORD-STREET.
N.B. Beautiful French Merinos, 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11½d; Lyons Velvets, 4s. 11d, 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d.; Glacé Silks, 1s. 9½d., 2s. 3½d.; Rich Satin Robes, 19s. 9d.; Embroidered French Merino Robes, 22s. 9d. 1000 Scotch Wool Shawls, squares, 6s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; 4½ yards long, 8s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.
P.S. Patterns sent into the country, postage free.

LATE GEORGE AND BRADLEY,

SILK-MERCERS, FROM HOLYWELL-STREET.

MR. GEORGE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

JOHN GEORGE, SILK MERCER, 192, REGENT-STREET,

Begs to acquaint his numerous Patrons and the Public that, in consequence of relinquishing business, the whole of his Stock of Glacé and Figured Silks, Satins, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Mantles, Shawls, Cashmere, and every description of Fancy Dresses, for morning and evening wear, must be SOLD OFF immediately.
The Sale is now on, and every article is marked in PLAIN FIGURES, at an immense reduction, to effect an immediate clearance.
J. G. ventures to hope that the well-known respectability of his house will be a sufficient guarantee for the principle upon which this Sale will be conducted.

192, REGENT-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.

Oct. 11, 1849.

GRAND EXPOSITION of SILKS, and General NOVELTIES for LADIES' ATTIRE.

SEWELL and CO. have just received their AUTUMN NOVELTIES in DRESS LYONS VELVETS, VELOURS EPINGLE, richly embroidered CASHMERES, with three Flounces, 25s. 6d.—the Paris price 50 francs. The most prominent Costume is the Alcyon Fleure Chiné, Brocade Bellanos, Merino Natural, Grecian Stripes, Velour Grec, and Alcyon Satiné Perlé. One Thousand pieces of beautiful Silks in various designs, from 2s. to 2s. 11d. Silk Velvets from 5s. to 9s. 6d. Two Hundred pieces of rich Black and Coloured Lyons ditto, 12s. 6d.; last year, 19s. 6d.
44, 45, and 46, OLD COMPTON-STREET, and 46 and 47, FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

MRS. WILEY'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

206, OXFORD-STREET (between Orchard-street and Portman-street).

Families returning to town are respectfully invited to inspect Mrs. WILEY'S unrivalled assortment of LADIES' MORNING ROBES and FLOUNCED DRESSES in the new materials, adapted to the approaching season. Also CHILDREN'S AUTUMN DRESSES, VELVET JACKETS, &c., in great variety. 200 Morning Wrappers, in the following textures, always on hand:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Print Gowns, fast colours, from	5	6	Twilled Cambric, from	8	6
Four ditto, from	21	0	De Laines, lined throughout, from	12	6
Coloured and White Muslin, from	8	6	Plain Flannels, from	10	6
Ditto, with three flounces, from	17	6	Printed ditto, from	21	6

White Checked Muslin and Figured Muslinette Sitting-up Gowns, from 12s. 6d. to £3. 3s.
A variety of Ladies' Reading-Jackets equally cheap.
Great Novelties in Juvenile Clothing and Baby Linen.
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITS and WEDDING ORDERS executed on the shortest notice for ready money.
Country Orders promptly attended to upon a reference in town.

CORSETS—STAYS—CORSETS!!

TO LADIES.—A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

GEORGE ROBERTS, after twenty years' experience, having discovered the art of supplying the public with three pairs of this indispensable article of dress at the price usually charged for one pair, most respectfully solicits an inspection of his 100 patterns of the best-shaped Stays, from 4s. 6d. per pair.
G. R., being the original importer of the elegant, genuine Paris-wove Corset, solicits ladies of nobility and gentry to the inspection of another delivery of 100 cases. Price for 18 inches, 13s., rising 6d. an inch, busks included; all above 30 inches, 19s. Every size in double-boned, from 24 to 36 inches, 19s.
50 Patterns of the most approved shape in Girls' and Young Ladies' sizes, prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Crinoline and Moreen Slips and Bustles in endless variety.
Every article marked, the price in plain figures.
Descriptive Books can be had on application, free, by enclosing a stamp.

Address—GEORGE ROBERTS,
183, OXFORD-STREET, near Duke-street, and 4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, near Sloane-street,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON.

CURTAIN DAMASKS SELLING OFF.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS, PERSONS FURNISHING, DRAPERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, beg to announce, that they have instructions from the executors of the late T. Hempson, of Halifax, deceased, to DISPOSE instanter of the whole of the remaining portion of his valuable STOCK, amounting to upwards of £5000, consisting entirely of Curtain Damasks and Paramattas. To convey an idea of the extraordinary reduction, a few prices are annexed:—Lot 1. 120 pieces washing damasks, all at 6¾d., originally 9½d. Lot 2. 150 pieces ditto, 8¾d., originally 12½d. Lot 3. 300 pieces ditto, all 10¾d., originally 16d. Lot 4. 80 pieces, all 1s. 0½d., originally 1s. 7d. Lot 5. 100 pieces, all 15¾d., originally 2s. Lot 6. About 100 pieces Neuilly damask to be sold at the reduced price of 1s. 9d. per yard, the actual worth being about 3s. Lot 7. Self-coloured worsted damasks, 1s. 2d. per yard. Lot 8. Superb cloth-finished ditto, 1s. 6½d., originally 2s. 6d.; very superior ditto, 1s. 11d., originally 3s. 6d. Also just received, 150 pieces Brussels carpetings, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d., extraordinarily cheap. Patterns postage free to any part of the kingdom. Parties sending for the same will please describe colour and quality required.
Direct to L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, opposite the London Hospital.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO LADIES,

PERSONS EMIGRATING, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, having received the whole of the STOCK of Messrs. Cummini, Hopkinson, and Co., of Dublin, the purchase of which they advertised on the 17th ultimo, now beg to state that on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 22, they will be prepared to offer it at about one-third the original prices. To give an idea of the great saving to be effected a few items are annexed. Lot 1 consists of shawls, silks, mantles, cloaks, and furs, purchased at a discount of forty per cent.; thus, magnificent real minx riding boas, so very fashionable this season, they are offering at 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 14s., most of which are worth double; real Siberian squirrel ditto, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 9d., extraordinarily cheap; Hudson's Bay sable ditto, 12s. 6d. to two guineas, considerably below half the usual prices; also 200 muffs of various skins, at forty per cent. reduction; about 500 elegant mantles of superior texture, last season's styles, 5s. 9d, 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; a choice of the most costly at less than half; an immense variety of cuffs to match the above at one-third their value. Lots 2, 3, and 4 consist of silks, satins, and satinets, 17,000 yards of pure Spitalfields silks, 1s. 4½d. per yard; 4000 of rich fancy stripes and checks, 1s. 7½d.; 1000 yards of coloured ducapes, rich and beautiful, 1s. 11d.; 500 yards permanent black satinets, 1s. 9½d.; 2000 yards of rich baratheas, radsmeres, and poult de soie, 2s. 11d.; 500 Persian shawls and scarfs for the present season, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; 340 rich Paisley shawls, of superb colourings, one guinea, originally 50s.; 1100 plaid cashmere scarfs, all this year's patterns, 10s. 6d.; about 300 rich flounced evening dresses, 10s. 6d. each, cost originally one guinea; lace ditto, worth three guineas, all £1. 8s. 6d.; about 800 dark chintz cashmeres, all 7s. 9d., value 15s.; 150 pieces extraordinarily fine French merinos, all the most brilliant and delicate shades, 3s. 3d. per yard; some very superior and serviceable ditto, 2s. 6d. Lots 5, 6, and 7 consist of linens, table-linen, sheetings, blankets, and flannels, and are particularly worthy of attention; 18 boxes of superior quality linens, 10½d. per yard, originally 1s. 6d.; 10 boxes of extra fine ditto, 15d., originally 2s.; 165 pairs of sheets, without seams, 1s. 11d.; 600 damask cloths, 8¾d., 1s., as high as 6s. 6d., all worth double; some extra superfine, five yards long, 10s. 11d.; superb linen dowlas, by the dozen, 4s. 11d.; large size Witney blankets, the pair, 6s. 6d.; superior ditto, 9s. 6d.; and some extra superior ditto, largest size, one guinea, worth at least 35s.; large white counterpanes, 3s. 11d.; some very superior Marseilles quilts, a little soiled, to be offered all at 10s. 6d., some worth one guinea. The limits of an advertisement preclude the possibility of further illustration, sufficient therefore is it to see that, however incredibly cheap the above prices may appear, yet every article will be sold at precisely the affixed prices, without a shade of augmentation or reduction.
Note the Address—L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, opposite the west gates of the London Hospital.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JANE EYRE."
On the 31st inst. will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo.,

SHIRLEY: a Tale. By Currer Bell,
Author of "Jane Eyre."
Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

THE DULCE DOMUM CROCHET CAP.
Now ready, price 6d., richly Printed and Illustrated,

MRS. G. J. BAYNES'S New Work, THE BERLIN WOOL HOME AND OPERA CAP RECEIPT BOOK.
London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all Booksellers, Stationers, and Berlin-wool Depots. Or of the Authoress, Bazaar, Gravesend, by forwarding eight post-heads.
This becoming Cap, in any colour, may be transmitted by post on the receipt of thirty-six post-heads.

TO ARTISTS.

MESSRS. ACKERMANN and CO. will publish, early in November, an ALMANACK for ARTISTS, for the year 1850, containing every useful information connected with the Fine Arts. The Calender will comprise remarkable Events and Dates of the Deaths of the most celebrated Artists, Ancient and Modern, Anecdotes, &c.; the Names and Addresses of the various Professors in London; Exhibitions, their Officers, &c., and the means of Admittance to such Institutions; with every information for the Professor or Amateur.
Sold by Ackermann and Co., Strand; and all Booksellers.

ROYAL Naval and Military Almanac for 1850.—Early in November will be published, beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Engravings on Wood of the Important Events during the past Year, Portraits of distinguished Officers, &c. &c., the ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY ALMANAC for 1850, containing a correct Record of Events; a Calendar, embracing the dates of memorable battles; Military Anecdotes; Army and Navy Agents; Stations of British Regiments, Fleets, &c. &c., and every information necessary to the UNITED SERVICE.—Price ONE SHILLING.
Ackermann and Co., 96, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

THREE HUNDRED RECEIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, &c.
Just published, price One Penny,

THE Family Almanac for 1850, con-tains, besides the usual matter—
Hints and Maxims for Nurses.
A Guide to Mothers on the Diseases and Treatment of Children.
A Guide to Farmers on the Diseases and Treatment of Animals.
An Essay on Poisons, with their Antidotes; together with a host of original matter not to be found in any other Almanac; the whole forming a complete Cyclopædia of Science and Statistics, compiled expressly for the use of Family Economists.
London: Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row. And all Booksellers and Newsmen.

CHEAP Music.—New Music of every description at half price and quarter price. Choice from "Le Prophète," "Lucrezia Borgia," and all leading operas. Five hundred single sheets of musical beauties at 3d. The best works of Jullien, Verdi, and all best writers on terms which challenge and defy competition. The new Catalogue gratis, by post, on receipt of two stamps.—WALKER'S, 17, Soho-square, London, established sixty years as the cheapest Music Emporium in England. Newest Quadrilles, Polkas, and Waltzes on similar low scale. All sorts of cheap Music kept, and all new and favourite.
17, SOHO-SQUARE.

ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre.— Proprietor, Mr. W. Batty.—Continued and increasing success of Fitzball's New and Grand Equestrian Spectacle of "The Prophet," the most gorgeous and intensely interesting Hippo-dramatic piece ever produced at the Amphitheatre.—On Monday, Oct. 22, the Performances will commence with Fitzball's New and Magnificent Spectacle of THE PROPHET, in which Mr. W. West will appear. To be succeeded by Batty's brilliant Scenes of the Circle, supported by the incomparable Equestrian talent of this Establishment. The whole to conclude with the popular and domestic Drama of THE DUMB DRIVER. Stage Manager, Mr W. West.
Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

THE Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.— Exhibited by command to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle. New Views, showing the western banks of the Mississippi River, towns, villages, &c., to the city of New Orleans—being the largest painting ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the EGYPTIAN-HALL, Piccadilly, every Morning at Half-past Two; Evenings at Half-past Seven.—Admission, Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

AUTUMN AND WINTER NOVELTIES IN LADIES DRESS.

CAMERON and VIALL, 50, Oxford-street, respectfully announce that their STOCK of LYONS and SPITALFIELDS VELVETS is now complete and ready for inspection. RICH GLACE SILKS, 21s. the Robe; Brocaded Ditto, 25s. to 55s. the Robe. FRENCH MERINOS, in every shade of colour, from 2s. 3d. per yard; rich Embroidered from 25s. the Dress. FRENCH TWILLS, COBOURGS, ALPACAS; Embroidered Ditto, 13s. 6d the Dress; and also a variety of the newest textures. They particularly invite attention to their READY-MADE SKIRT Department, consisting of some hundreds, made in the newest styles and fashion. RICH GLACE SILKS, with from two to six flounces, 30s., 35s., and 42s. the Robe, including Bodice. GLACE BELONAS, one guinea, &c. Flannels, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Gloves.
The price of every article is marked in plain figures.
CAMERON and VIALL, 50, OXFORD-STREET.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits, executed in the first style of Fashion at the lowest prices for ready money, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. THE LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

GREAT Bargains in Rice, Dunstable, and FANCY BONNETS, at HOWES'S ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 292, HIGH HOLBORN.—Ladies anxious to procure a good and cheap Bonnet are particularly invited to pay this Establishment a visit, where they can purchase a single Bonnet at wholesale price.
A large assortment of Crape, Mourning, and Widows' Bonnets, equally cheap.
Observe—Howes's Royal Blue House, 292, High Holborn.

PARISIAN Felt Bonnets.—Jupp and SON, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, most respectfully beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that, as the above elegant Bonnets will become quite the fashion this winter, they have prepared a large assortment suitable for travelling or promenade, both for Ladies and Children; and they will feel greatly honoured by an inspection of the same, at their old-established House, No. 222, Regent-street, the corner of Argyll-place. Jupp and Son also beg to inform Ladies that they can be supplied with Riding Hats and Habits of the latest and most approved forms, as well as every other article required for equestrian exercise, at the same Establishment.
Jupp and Son, Habit-makers, will wait upon any Ladies residing within fifty miles of London, if they prefer it.

SCOTTISH LINEN WAREHOUSE.

MR. DAVID BIRRELL, of the Scottish Linen Warehouse, 261, *Oxford-street, near North Audley-street*, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues to supply *Linens, consisting of Sheetings, Damasks, Diapers, and Towelling*, and other Linens, of the finest and most durable quality, at moderate prices.
Mr. BIRRELL takes the liberty further to announce that, at the urgent request of many friends, he has been induced to add to his Stock a supply of *Blankets, Flannels, Cotton Sheetings, Calico Shirtings, and other articles of domestic use*, and trusts that their quality and price will meet with the same approval which he is glad to find his Linens have obtained.
Mr. B. has the opportunity, on the shortest notice, of manufacturing Linens with Family Crests, Designs for the Army and Navy Mess-tables, &c., and also with distinctive marks for Club-houses and Hotels.
261, Oxford-street; and at Dunfermline.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER and JOSEPH CLAYTON, at their Office, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; and published by the said ROBERT PALMER, at the Office, 294, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—Saturday, October 20, 1849.